

GRAIN DEALERS' JOURNAL

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CHICAGO, ILL., FEBRUARY 10, 1901.

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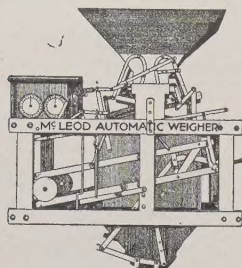
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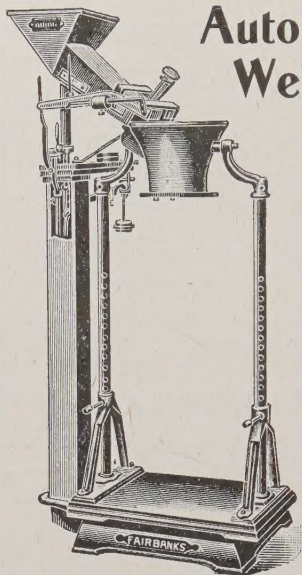
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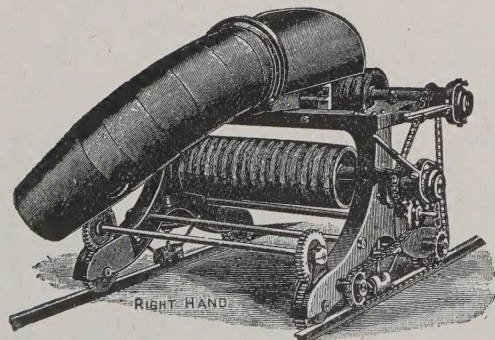
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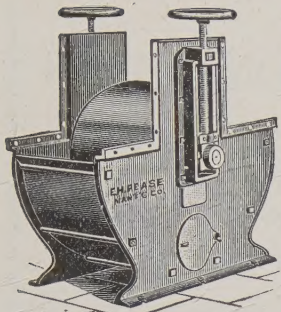
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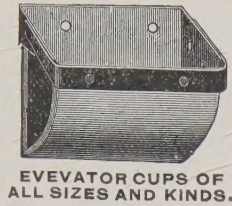
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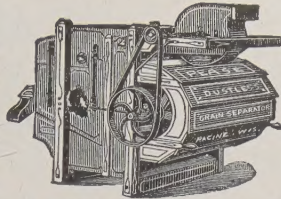
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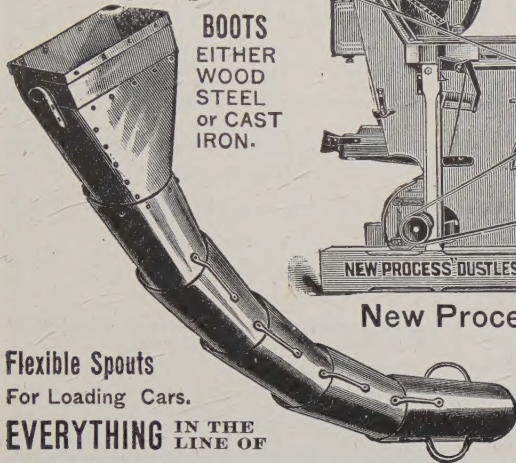
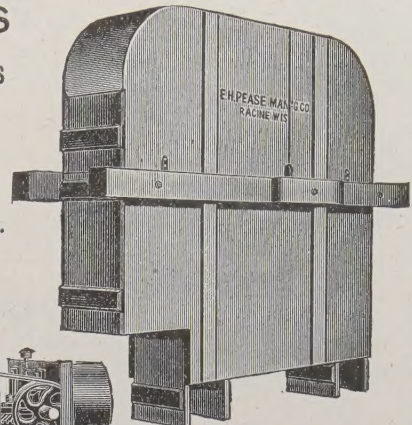


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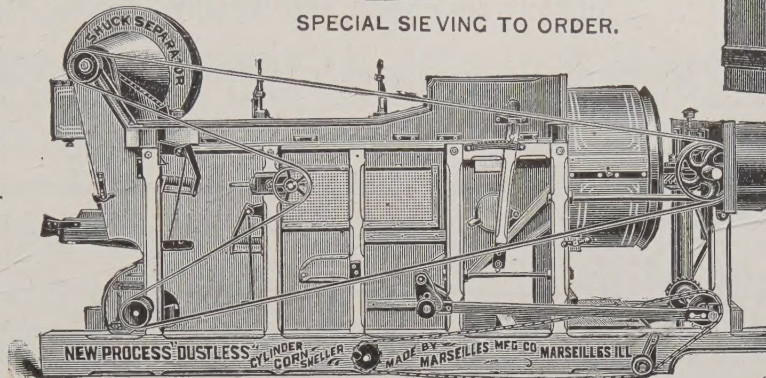
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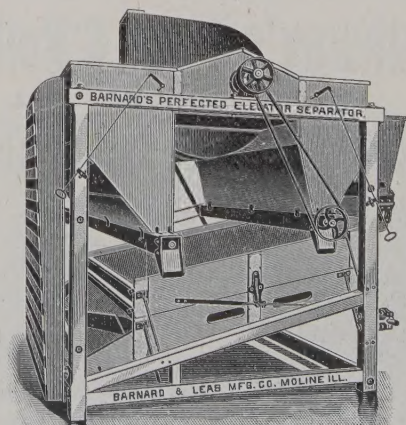
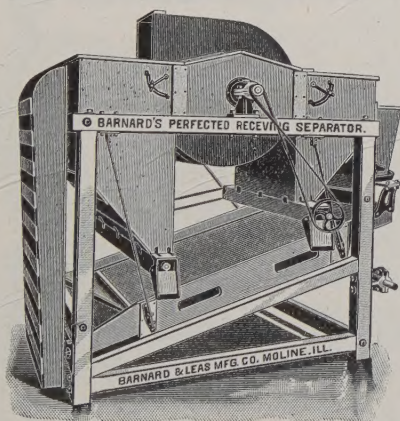
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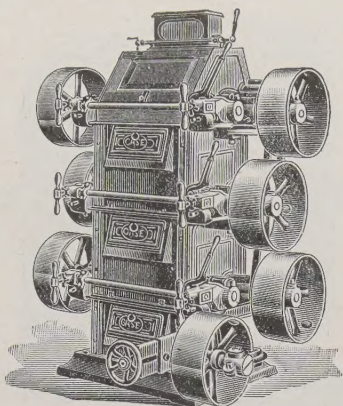
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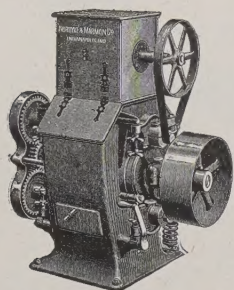
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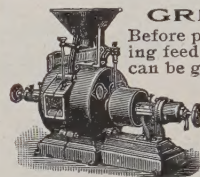
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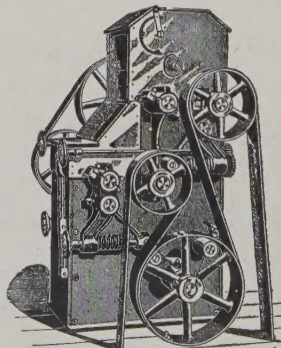
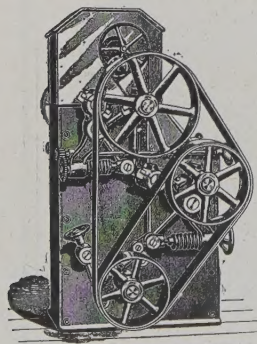
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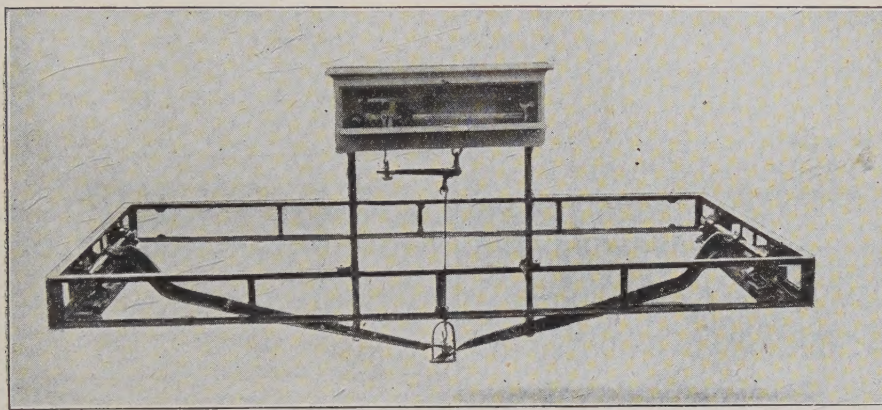
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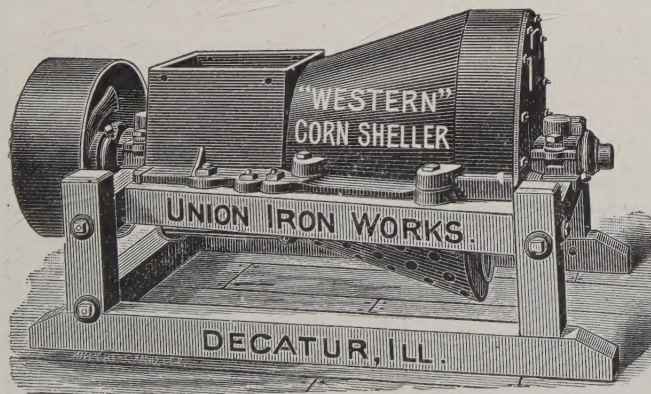


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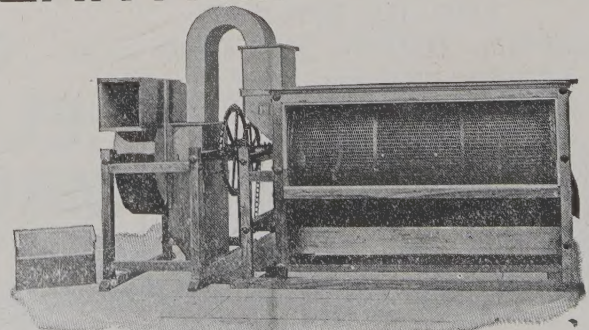
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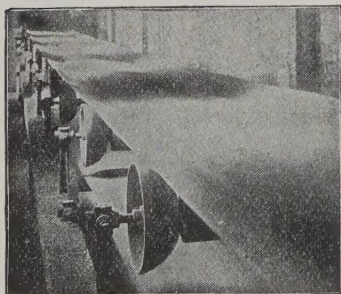
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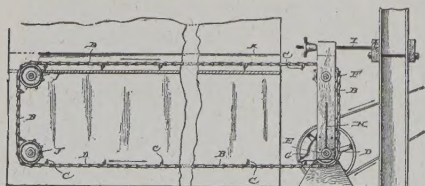
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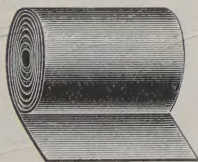
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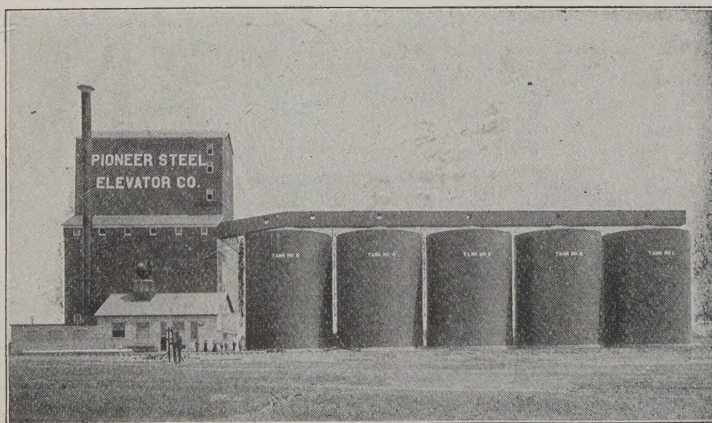
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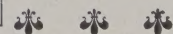
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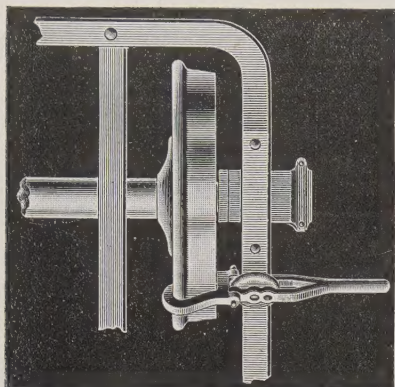
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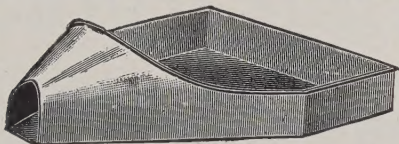
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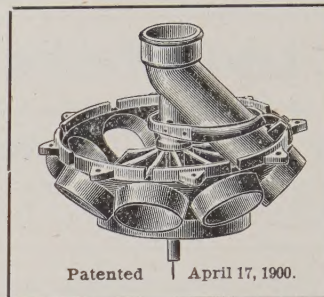
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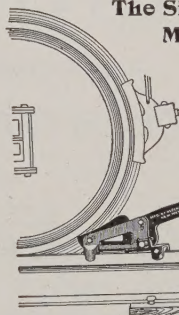
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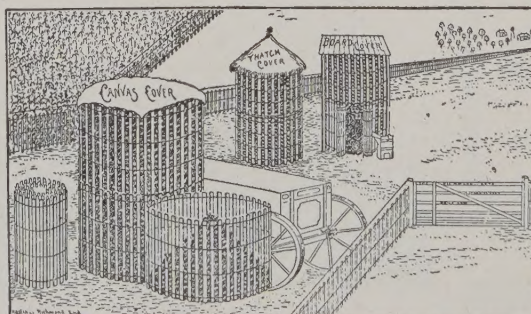
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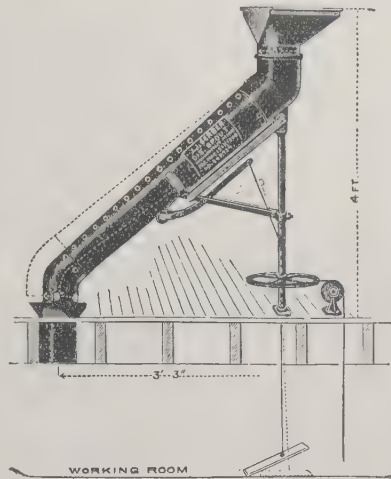
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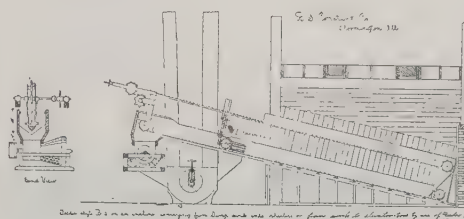
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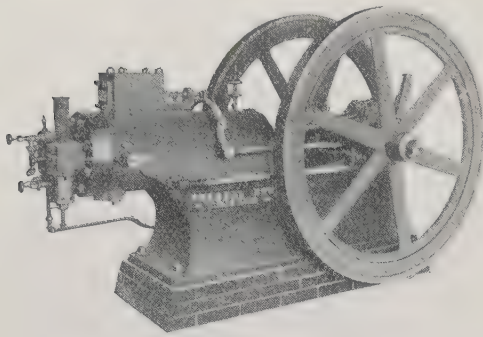
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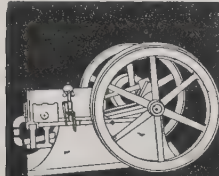
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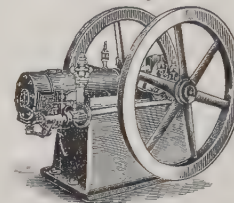
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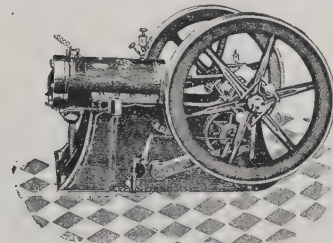
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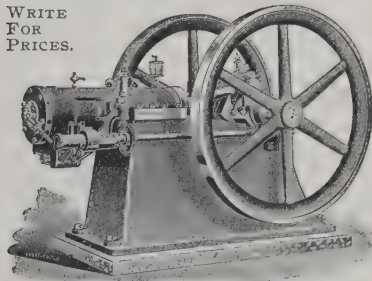
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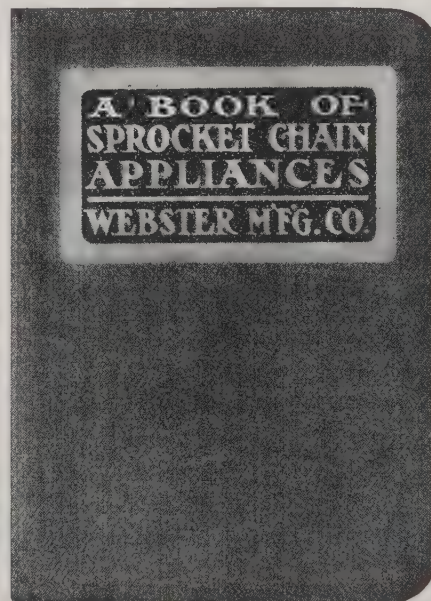
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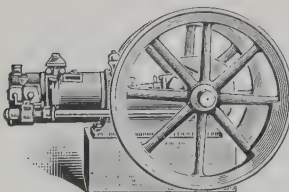
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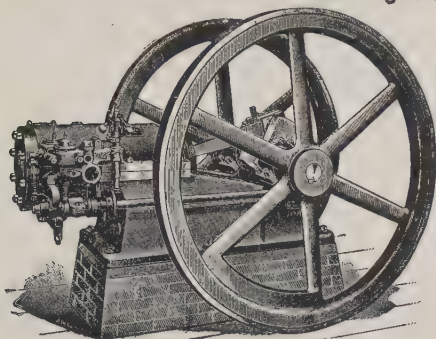
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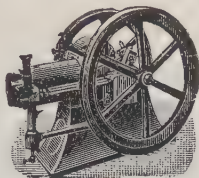
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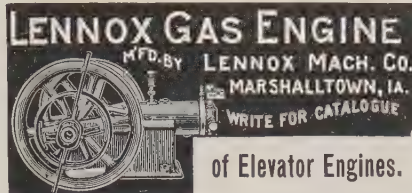
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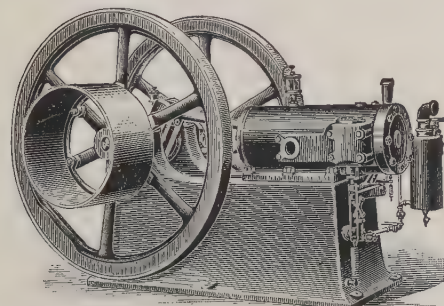
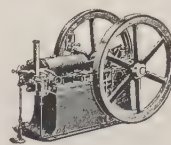
BRUNNER ELEVATOR ENGINE

FOR GRAIN ELEVATORS.

From 1 to 30 H. P.

Write for descriptive circular.

CHARLES BRUNNER, Mfr.,
 Peru, Ill.



Original LEWIS Gasoline Engines

MOST POPULAR AND RELIABLE FOR

GRAIN ELEVATORS, WATER WORKS, ELECTRIC PLANTS

Volume Governor, Double Exhaust Air Adjustment to Regulate Mixture

GOLD MEDAL WORLD'S FAIR-1893
 TWO GOLD MEDALS, OMAHA-1899

THE GAS AND GASOLINE ENGINE AND ITS AGE....

BY NORMAN & HUBBARD.

Is a practical hand book of questions and answers; a reference book for users and those contemplating the purchase of a gas or gasoline engine. It gives a historical review of the growth of the gas and gasoline engine and the features that are essential to the good working of a gas or gasoline engine. It gives a long list of questions and answers which are invaluable to users, describes an indicator, the pounding of engines, precautions in running a gas engine, etc. It also gives a description of nearly all the prominent makes of American engines. Besides a very complete set of rules and tables, which are invaluable to operators of engines. This book is of convenient size, well bound in cloth covers, printed on book paper, and profusely illustrated. **Price \$1.**

For Sale by

GRAIN DEALERS COMPANY,
 10 Pacific Avenue, CHICAGO.

Grain Register

For Country Buyers is designed to facilitate the work of keeping a record of weights and number of bushels in wagon loads of grain received. Each page is 8 1/2 x 14 inches and at the top of the columns are printed Date, Name, Article, Gross and Tare, Number of Pounds, Number of Bushels, Price, Amount, Bin Number, and Remarks. Each page has spaces for 26 wagon loads and each book contains 100 pages, making each book contain spaces for records of 2,600 loads. The book is well printed on linen ledger paper, ruled in four colors and substantially bound in leather covers.

PRICE - - \$1.25.

For Sale by

GRAIN DEALERS COMPANY,
 10 Pacific Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.

Clark's Grain Book

Is a Record and Memorandum Book for the use of Country Dealers.

It is 9 1/2 x 12 inches, contains 400 pages of heavy manilla paper, bound with board covers, leather back and corners. Each page is ruled into 12 uniform sized squares. Each square is used to keep a record of each load of grain, there being room enough to write the farmers name, kind of grain, gross, tare and net weights and to figure how much it comes to at the ruling market price.

Price \$1.50.

For Sale by

Grain Dealers Company,
 10 Pacific Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

WATCH CHARM, FREE. All grain men interested in good Warehouse Mill or Cleaner will receive nice watch charm by sending 4 cents stamps to Johnson & Field Mfg Co., Racine, Wis.

William R. Perrin & Co., Chicago, Ill.: We have sold the engine that we advertised in the Grain Dealers' Journal. We were very much pleased with the large number of inquiries we received thru the advertisement.

E. Pankhurst, Boyd, Ia.: I have sold my elevator to O'Connor Bros., of Washburn, Ia. I received several replies to my advertisement in the Journal and made a sale to one of the replies.

SALES, SHIPMENTS AND RETURNS BOOK

is invaluable to the country grain man in keeping record of his sales and shipments and returns from the shipments made. Its use will save much time and book work. The pages are 10 1/2 x 16 1/2 inches, used double. The left hand pages are ruled for information regarding **SALES** and **SHIPMENTS**; the right hand pages for **RETURNS**. Under **SALES** the column headings are Date, Amount Sold, Price, Grain, Terms. Under **SHIPMENTS** are Date, Car Number and Initial, Our Weights, In Bushels, Grade, Route, Rate. Under **RETURNS** are Destination Grade, Difference, Bushels, Over, Short, Gross Proceeds, Freight, Over, Short, Commissions, Other Charges, Total Charges, Net Proceeds, Drafts, Remarks. Each book has room for records of about 1400 car loads. It is bound with substantial leather covers and printed on linen ledger paper.

Price, **\$1.50.** For sale by

GRAIN DEALERS COMPANY,
 10 Pacific Ave. CHICAGO, ILL.

YOU CAN GET...

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

"	and Hay Trade Journal.....	for \$2.00 per year
"	" Millers' Review	" 1.50 "
"	" Toledo Daily Market Report	" 1.50 "
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You can get the Grain Dealers Journal and any one of the publications mentioned above by sending the sum set opposite the name of the publication desired to.....

GRAIN DEALERS COMPANY, 10 Pacific Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.

GRAIN DEALERS' EXCHANGE.

The rate for Advertisements in this department is 15 cents per line each insertion.

ELEVATORS FOR SALE.

NEW elevator with grist mill. Good trade in grain, seeds, hay, cordwood and live stock. E. M. Small, Yeddo, Ind.

SMALL elevator with 4-h. p. gasoline engine and lumber yard in connection. Address owner, H. J. Kapfer, Arbela, Mo.

ELEVATOR, 15,000-bu., lumber yard, coal and stock business for sale. Doing good business. C. P. Starbuck, Gilead, Neb.

FINE, NEW elevator, Indiana. Only elevator in town; shipped last year 230,000 bu. grain. F. Y., box 3, care Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

ELEVATOR in best wheat country in Oklahoma for sale cheap and part on time if desired. W. T. Donahoe & Co., Perry, Okla.

NEARLY NEW gasoline power elevator in good shape, good location. Bargain for anyone wanting an elevator. Address Box 81, Yetter, Iowa.

ELEVATOR, residence and coal sheds for sale; steam power, 30 x 40, 20,000-bu., with 50,000-bu. crib room. George H. Sims & Son, Portsmouth, Ia.

ELEVATOR in fine grain territory on B. & O.; well built, in good repair; 10,000-bu. 12-h. p. gasoline engine; price low. H. G. Frese, Sherwood, O.

ELEVATOR and coal shed for sale, with 8-room house, barns and warehouses near. Good location: plenty of grain. Peter Lorenz, Hillsboro, Kan.

WISCONSIN elevator, with first-class equipment, for sale cheap; on N. W. R. R., 40 mi. from Milwaukee. Address Geo. H. Crowns, Port Washington, Wis.

ELEVATOR and coal business for sale, situated in good locality with wide territory in northwestern Iowa; capacity, 100,000 bu., crib room, 20,000 bu. corn. Address W., box 12, care Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

MILL & ELEVATOR in the best grain belt cent. Ill. Capacity of mill 50 bbl., of elevator 40,000 bu.; both in first class condition and doing good business. or will exchange for good farm land. A. J. C., box 1, care Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

ONE of the best mill and grain elevators in Indiana, located on one of the principal Chicago and Indianapolis railroads. Profits this past year, about \$6,000. This property is offered thru us by one of our customers. Price, \$13,000. Bassett Grain Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

ELEVATOR and coal business for sale, situated in one of best localities in corn belt of central Illinois; handled last year 330,000 bu. Capacity 20,000 bu.; crib room for 30,000 bu. corn, granary for 30,000 bu. oats. Elevator comparatively new, very convenient, best location in town; good competition. N. J. G., Box 3, care Grain Dealers Journal, 10 Pacific av., Chicago, Ill.

ELEVATORS FOR SALE.

ELEVATOR and live stock business for sale in western Iowa. Box 5, Halbur, Ia.

ELEVATOR and livestock business in eastern Neb. Good location, shipped 150 cars last year and will do as much this year. Good reason for selling. Bartlett, box 1, care Grain Dealers Journal, 10 Pacific-av., Chicago.

ELEVATORS WANTED.

WANT to buy elevator in Ohio, Ind. or Ill. Box 333, Covington, Ind.

ELEVATOR, in town of 1,000; state business, price. Box 110, Bunker Hill, Ind.

WANTED to buy or lease, an Ohio elevator. Address box 170, Marengo, O.

WANT to rent elevator at good grain point in Ill. R. B. C., Box 3, care Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

ELEVATOR wanted, to rent or buy, in central Ill. or Iowa, where stock is handled. W. H. Sutherland, Milo, Ill.

LEASE wanted on elevator in good location in Iowa. Give full particulars by mail. W. E. Ebling, Aredale, Ia.

ELEVATOR wanted to buy, in N. W. Ia. or S. Minn. Must be in good grain town. Address Box 22, Meriden, Ia.

SMALL elevator wanted to buy or lease in Nebraska or Iowa. E., box 2, care Grain Dealers Journal, 10 Pacific-av., Chicago, Ill.

ELEVATOR wanted at good grain point in Central Iowa, Hamilton, Webster or Hardin Co. preferred. Will pay cash. Address C. F. Austin, Williams, Ia.

ELEVATOR wanted in eastern Nebraska or western Iowa. Will pay right price for good grain business. Give full particulars first letter. L. Box 203, Palmer, Neb.

WANTED, to lease with privilege of buying, a grain elevator in good location, Iowa or Minnesota. Give full particulars by mail. Address G., Box 5, care Grain Dealers' Journal, 10 Pacific-av., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE-MISCELLANEOUS.

BAGS, 5,000 2d-hand grain, at 8 cents each. Foell & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

HARDWOOD logs, several carloads for sale. J.M. Burgner, Charleston, Ill.

CORN CRIB VENTILATORS, adjustable, fit any crib, reduce liability of deterioration to a minimum, the invention of N. S. Beale, Tama, Iowa. Write for particulars.

MACHINES FOR SALE.

VICTOR Sheller No. 0, and 1 dustless corn cleaner for sale. W. H. Caldwell, 1117 Royal Ins. bldg., Chicago, Ill.

MONITOR No. 4, Improved Warehouse Separator, for sale; good as new. Crabbs & Reynolds, Crawfordsville, Ind.

WESTERN Corn Sheller, No. 2½, for sale; capacity 400 to 500 bu. per hour; good as new. A. H. Richner, Crawfordsville, Ind.

FLOUR BOLT, Holt's Inter-Elevator No. 1, used only short time; will sell cheap. Wm. R. Perrin & Co., 46th & Loomis Sts., Chicago.

OAT CLIPPERS, secondhand, for sale at a bargain: two No. 5 "Eureka." Address R. B., box 7, care Grain Dealers Journal, 10 Pacific av., Chicago.

SCREW conveyor, elevator boots and belting, and Cyclone Dust Collector for sale. Write for catalog No. 326. The Chicago House Wrecking Co., W. 35th and Iron-sts., Chicago, Ill.

ROLLER FEED MILLS, portable burr stone mills; meal bolts and sieves; elevating and conveying machinery, buckets, bolts, belting, shafting, pulleys, etc., etc. Address, The E. E. Hollister Co., Quincy, Ill.

CHEAP for cash; one 3,000 lb. warehouse grain scale, Howe; 50 ft. sprocket chain elevator, 4 x 5 1-2 in. buckets; steel boot with sprocket, head pulley, etc.; 2 qt. tester; sack truck; car trucks; all nearly new, little used, owner out of grain trade. A. N. Searle, Lynxville, Wis.

SEPARATORS, SCOURERS, OAT clippers, corn scourers, shafting and hangers, and mill and elevator supplies, for sale. Also dealers in secondhand mill and elevator machinery. Send us your specifications and we will do the rest. Address A. S. Garman & Sons, Akron, Ohio.

CHEAP to close: 3 No. 3 double separators and cleaners with 2 blast fans and 2 sets of sieves and screens. Cleans and screens the grain twice in one operation. Can be fitted to clean any kind of grain and seeds. Capacity, 500 bu. Hundreds in use giving perfect satisfaction. Johnson & Field Mfg. Co., Racine, Wis.

MILLS FOR SALE.

CEREAL MILL for sale, near Chicago, on three railroads, with modern machinery for oatmeal, wheat flour, flakes and breakfast foods. Capacity, 150 bbls. daily. Address Stegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.

ROLLED OATS AND PEARL BARLEY MILLS for sale on account of death of owner. Fully equipped, ready to operate. Fine water power. Will be sold at low price to close estate. Fenton Bagley, administrator, Zanesville, O.

SCALES FOR SALE.

TRACK scales, 1 pair of 60-ton, entirely new, never having been placed. Satisfactory reason given for selling. Goshen Milling Co., Goshen, Ind.

GRAIN DEALERS' EXCHANGE.

The rate for Advertisements in this department is 15 cents per line each insertion.

ENGINES FOR SALE.

LEWIS 12-h. p. gasoline engine \$250, complete, in 1st class running order. F. L. Ream, Tower Hill, Ill.

WEBSTER 4-h. p. upright gasoline engine, for sale; good as new; write for price. Sage Bros., Avoca, Minn.

GAS and Gasoline Engines, 2 to 25-h. p. For particulars address The Carl Anderson Co., Jefferson and Fulton sts., Chicago.

GASOLINE engines 2 to 8 h. p. No better built and price right. Catalog. Complete electric and pumping plants. J. D. Wallace, Champaign, Ill.

GASOLINE engines for sale; 3-h. p. Gus, 5-h. p. Fairbanks, 7-h. p. Otto, 15-h. p. Chicago, 40-h. p. Wolverine. Backus Gas Engine Co., 171 Lake St., Chicago.

GASOLINE engines: 2½-h. p. Fairbanks, \$120; 4-h. p. Fairbanks, \$200; 5-h. p. Lewis, \$175; 6-h. p. Fairbanks, \$250; 6½-h. p. Webster, \$235; 10-h. p. Webster, \$265; 12-h. p. Fairbanks, \$350; 12-h. p. Otto, \$300; 30-h. p. White & Middleton, \$700. A. H. McDonald, 36 W. Randolph-st., Chicago.

SECOND HAND GAS AND GASOLINE ENGINES.

One 44-h. p. Fairbanks-Morse, in first-class condition.

One 30-h. p. Pierce, as good as new, used only six months.

Also 5-h. p. Racine, and 2½-h. p. Webster. Write for prices to

C. P. & J. Lauson 151 W. Water St., Milwaukee, Wis.

LOCATIONS FOR ELEVATORS

in Illinois, Iowa and Minnesota on the line of the

Chicago Great Western Ry.

Opportunities for men with capital to invest in paying modern elevators. No section of the country is so free from crop failures. Write for maps and full information.

W. J. REED,
Industrial Agt., C. G. W. Ry.
604 Endicott Bldg.
St. Paul, Minn.

SITUATION WANTED.

POSITION wanted in elevator by experienced man; best reference. Box 27, Trivoli, Ill.

POSITION wanted as bookkeeper and manager of grain business. Will give best of reference. Address S. A. P., box 264, Quincy, O.

POSITION wanted as manager of elevator, or buyer or office work: 17 years' experience. Good references. Address Box 17, Eustis, Neb.

POSITION wanted by an experienced grain buyer. References furnished and required. Understand steam and gasoline engines. Address E. S. B., box 2, care Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

I WANT TO REPRESENT or otherwise engage in responsible capacity with a reliable grain firm. Am 35 years of age, and thoroly experienced in all details of the business. B. B., Box 3, care Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

MACHINES WANTED.

WANTED—Grain elevator men who want grain handling machinery of any description, new or second hand, can get their wants promptly supplied by advertising them in this department.

HELP WANTED.

EXPERIENCED elevator men wanted to travel and sell on commission a very useful patented device. D. R. C., box 3, care Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

CARPENTER AND MACHINIST wanted, to keep elevators in repair. Permanent position. Address Indiana, Box 3, care Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

ELEVATOR FOREMAN and millwright wanted, for elevator in Pennsylvania. Must be thoroly familiar with elevator machinery and be able to repair same. Address S., Box 3, care Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

GRAIN FOR SALE AND WANTED.

BUCKWHEAT SEED for sale; Japanese, Silver Hull and Common. Curtis Bros., Reed City, Mich.

CHOICE SEED CORN—Best white varieties "Farmers' Interest and Silver Mine," \$1 per bu. in 50-bu. lots, bags free. L. C. Brown, La Grange, Ill.

SEED OATS wanted, car lots; mail sample and price delivered Marcellus Sta., N. Y. F. B. Mills, Rose Hill, N.Y.

WANTED—Parties to quote me prices on 25,000 bu. good white oats f. o. b. stations in N.-W. Iowa. H., box 3, care Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

FARM SEEDS of all kinds; recleaned Ohio beardless spring barley; Huron, dent, and other varieties seed corn; clovers; timothy. Write for prices. Henry Philipps Seed & Implement Co., 115 St. Clair-st., Toledo, O.

Clarks Car Register.

Indispensable to grain receivers and large shippers. Affords ready reference to the entry or record of any car number.

All numbers are separated into 100 divisions, indexed by first and second right-hand figures, so one can quickly find the record of any car entered. In looking for 9848, turn to the marginal index for the unit, 8, on that page find column 4, and follow blue line in column to figure 8, which will be the number wanted.

The book comprises double pages of heavy paper ruled in columns for initials, car number and record of 7,500 cars. Well bound, 11x14½ inches. Price \$1.50.

The same book, with space for registering 15,000 cars. Price \$2.50.

Sold by GRAIN DEALERS COMPANY,
10 Pacific Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.

YOUR NAME

IN GILT LETTERS.

ON A REVISED EDITION OF

ROBINSON'S CIPHER CODE.

BOUND IN LEATHER FOR \$2.25.

BOUND IN CLOTH FOR 1.75.

(Add 15c. for exchange when sending local check.)

Grain Dealers Company,
10 PACIFIC AVENUE, CHICAGO, ILL.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
10 PACIFIC AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.

190

Gentlemen:—Enclosed find One (\$1.00) Dollar, for which please send the *Grain Dealers Journal* on the 10th and 25th of each month for one year to

Name.....

Post Office.....

State.....

LUMBER

We sell to everyone at the same price, strictly whole-sale rates. We will sell to anyone.

JOHN SPRY LUMBER CO.,

ASHLAND AVE. AND 22ND ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

United States Scale Works, Terre Haute, Ind.: Please discontinue our for sale advertisement and send bill. It has sold us out of second-hand scales.

Patee Bicycle Co., Peoria, Ill.: We have disposed of the gasoline engine advertised in the Journal. We received a large number of inquiries, all of which referred to your valuable medium.

Champion Corn Sheller

It's the "Champion," and its rightly named. We think it has no equal—certainly none unless you pay three or four times the "Champion's" price.

Its work is easy and rapid. You ought to see and try the "Champion." It is fully guaranteed. Write for descriptive circular.

R. H. McGRATH,

ESTABLISHED 1851.

LAFAYETTE,

INDIANA.

Keep Dust Out of Your Lungs

USE THE

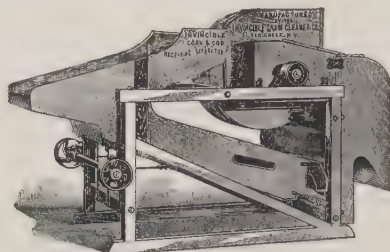
Hurd Respirator



Made of Soft Rubber. Durable, light and easy to wear. Air inhaled through a thin wet sponge, and exhaled through an automatic valve. Price, \$2. each; \$20. Per Dozen.

Morley Respirator Company, Saginaw, Mich.

The Invincible Corn and Cob Separator and Cleaner



It cleans corn and separates the cobs from the shelled corn as it comes from the sheller with one operation.

It is durable, light running and dustless. Corn never grades dirty when this machine is used, but is in good marketable condition.

We also manufacture a complete line of Clippers, Cleaners, Separators and Scourers. Our catalog can be had for the asking.

Invincible Grain Cleaner Company

Invincible Works, Silver Creek, N. Y.

REPRESENTED BY

W. J. Scott, Wyoming Hotel, Chicago, Ill. Edw. A. Ordway, 512 Exchange Bldg., Kansas City, Mo. Chas. H. Scott, Nicolet Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn. J. N. Bacon, Blacherne Block, Indianapolis, Ind.

Every Cent That You Put Into a Monitor Scourer Yields a Money Return.

It means money in your produce—you can always depend on perfect work, saving thereby broken grain and waste of good stock—money saved.

It means less money for repairs, because the Monitor Machines are the best that a conscientious attention to reputation can produce.

It means a long, faithful and thorough service.

You can't get a better machine, and it's odds against you that you won't get as good, anywhere.

We want an opportunity to talk to you—to show you where its good points are—what it has done—what it is doing. We want to send you some literature that will give you an opportunity to judge for yourself, and if you will write us we'll be glad to send our literature to you, or maybe send a man who knows his business, to tell you all about it.

HUNTLEY MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

Silver Creek, N. Y.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

Published on the
10TH AND 25TH OF EACH MONTH
BY THE

GRAIN DEALERS COMPANY.

10 PACIFIC AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.

CHARLES S. CLARK, Editor.
J. CARVER STRONG, Advertising Representative.

SUBSCRIPTIONS:

One Year, Payable in Advance,	\$1.00
Six Months, " " "	.60
One Copy, . . . . .	.05
Foreign, Per Year, in Advance,	1.50

Letters on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain trade, and news items are always welcome.

CHICAGO, ILL., FEBRUARY 10, 1901.

Do saloons help to draw grain to a town?

A good bleacher is the only remedy for stained oats.

Will you make any improvements this season? Write us.

The Senate's play at taxing bucket-shops is exceedingly ludicrous.

What constitutes 20 days' shipment? Think it over and write us your opinion.

Wire and write your Senator for relief from the documentary stamp taxes today.

Some country grain dealers are using the same style of corn cribs in use forty years ago.

The tax on all bucket-shop operations shud be raised to a figure which will stop all betting on quotations.

The double car door which fits snugly does not scatter grain along the road traveled by your shipments.

The oil trust seems to have no control of Argentine's exports of flax seed, hence the price continues to decline.

Raising prices during the day breeds dissatisfaction among growers. It is better to wait until the next morning.

No Government guess on the condition of winter wheat will be sprung on the public until ten days after All Fools Day.

Infrequency of local meeting will generally result in estrangement, jealousy, overbidding and fights in local markets.

The track buyer who operates under two different firm names may find it necessary in order to get business at some stations.

Is it your desire that the U. S. Government continue to levy war taxes upon your business that it may subsidize millionaire steam ship lines? If not, better

wire and write your representatives in both branches of Congress to repeal the documentary stamp taxes.

Uncle Sam will have a surplus of about \$85,000,000 at end of fiscal year; so the continuance of the stamp taxes is inexcusable.

Systematic recording of shortages, giving the elevator where loaded and where unloaded, would facilitate the work of detecting defective scales.

If the grain dealers cud only win the sympathy of the Senators as the brewers have done and get relief from the stamp taxes, how happy they wud be.

Guessing at the amount of grain placed in a car often prompts a shipper to guess he is being robbed. Scales, when kept in order, prevent many shortages.

The Chinese of several provinces are famine stricken and another opportunity is presented to find a foreign market for large quantities of American corn.

A good corn cleaner frequently pays cost the first month. Altho much of the corn of last crop can not be expected to grade it will grade far better if well cleaned.

Shippers did not kick so much about that jug-handled demurrage charge until grain carriers persisted in taking their own time to furnishing cars and delivering grain at destination.

Two bills have been introduced in the Nebraska legislature providing for the abolition of bucket-shops, and remarkable as it may seem the farmers are really credited with opposing both bills.

The grain dealers of St. Louis, East St. Louis and Southern Illinois as well as many millers of the Southern part of the state have petitioned Governor Yates to make no change in the Grain Inspection Bureau.

Buying on track and then charging one-half cent per bushel commission for selling, may not encourage more shipments, but it gives the sharpers one chance to fleece each shipper who accepts their bid.

Several wild-cat fire insurance companies with pictures of large offices in Delaware, and the Virginias have been run out of Illinois recently and for a time may be expected to prey upon the uninformed of other states.

At the recent meeting of the Michigan Millers Association it was declared that 65 per cent of the feed sold in the state is oat hulls and that 95 per cent of the oat-hulls is shipped in from other states. Evidently the peninsular state offers an inviting market for offal from clippers and oatmeal mills. The only real objec-

tion the millers have to the sale of oat hulls for feed is that it reduces the demand for wheat hulls or bran.

The annual meeting of the Grain Dealers Union of Southwestern Iowa and Northwestern Missouri will be held at the Grand Hotel, Council Bluffs, Tuesday, March 19, 1901. Afternoon session 2:30 p. m.; evening session 7:30 p. m.

Germany is still discussing the proposed increase in the import duty on wheat. The purpose is to induce the German farmers to grow what is needed for home consumption. If a duty of 52 cents fails to do this, encouragement by means of import duties must be in vain.

Readers who have experienced any trouble as the result of water evaporating from tank on top of elevator will confer a great favor by replying to the query in this number. Some, of course, will immediately suggest that the tank or the supply pipe leaks, which is not the case.

One-half cent per bushel margin on corn may pay interest on the grain buyers investment, but it will not pay operating and living expenses. It is not to be supposed that country dealers who work on such small margins expect ever to accumulate a large fortune from the business.

Some track buyers are bidding from 1 to 1 3-4 cents more for corn for 10 than for 20 days shipment. If shippers cud get cars they wud feel secure in accepting the higher bids, but so many have paid dearly this year to learn that rail carriers are not to be depended upon, that few accept for nearby shipment.

Do not let your representatives in Congress remain in ignorance of the two cent stamp you are required to attach to every grain ticket or check given to the farmer to be cashed by merchant or banker. A two cent tax on each and every load of grain or cotton received often proves quite burdensome.

It is not necessary to spring a local market one cent a bushel in order to get all the seed grain wanted. It wud be far better to sustain prices, and buy what was not obtained at regular market price, from competitor at an advance of one-half cent. The seed grain wud then be obtained at a much lower cost.

A bill has been introduced in the Senate of Michigan which prohibits the buying and selling, and dealing in grain, stocks, bonds, etc., where the persons so dealing do not intend to receive or deliver same and are not at the time in possession and control thereof. If such a bill were enacted into law by the United States Congress, it would no doubt put an end to bucket shops, but this act by

a single state is not likely to prove effective, because the gamblers invariably wire their orders to some central market. Any interference by the state of such business might be considered beyond its jurisdiction.

Chicago's barley bleaching controversy is far from settled, yet the buyers of the purified barley seem to be anxious to obtain more. As they are the only persons who wud suffer as the result of bleaching, their satisfied demeanor must prove extremely disappointing to those who invoked the dead law for the promotion of selfish ends.

The weighing of grain in St. Louis, public elevators excepted, is still in the hands of precinct politicians. The Merchants' Exchange expected to secure the enactment of an ordinance last month which wud give it control of this weighing, but as yet has not succeeded. A meeting of grain shippers may soon be held in that city to work for correct weights.

The sale of ground ear corn and ground cobs continues to draw out protests from millers who have mill offal, bran, screenings and sweepings to sell. One is no better than the other for many purposes. By quoting prices on "wheat offal" instead of "feed" the millers can soon educate buyers to discriminate between their product and that from corn and oats. If the feed products of each grain were sold as such neither cud be sold for another without fraudulent misrepresentation.

The National Board of Trade among other resolutions adopted one providing for the appointment of a committee to consider the establishment of national uniform rules governing the grading of spring wheat, winter wheat and hard winter wheat and report at the next annual meeting. When the grading or classifying of grain is reduced to an exact science then will all controversies over inspections be at an end, but so long as grading is solely a matter of human judgment there will be ample opportunity for any honest differences of opinion and acrimonious disputes will frequently arise.

Kansas is again struggling with special legislation and the grain dealers of the state are receiving attention in the form of an anti-grain combine bill. If the receivers who persist in encouraging and helping scoop shovel shippers think they can disrupt the Association and compel regular shippers to do business with them, they have much to learn. The collection and dissemination of information regarding receivers who help scoopers may always be done by the Association without any infraction of constitutional

law, but the refusal to do business with such receivers will be a matter of individual action as at present and hence not one which can be regulated by law.

Country grain dealers by confining their business to the members of the commercial exchange of the market in which they do business, will greatly increase the probabilities of receiving fair treatment. Would-be receivers who can not afford a membership are not very safe men to do business with. Members must arbitrate all differences and live up to the rules of the exchange, while non-members, in addition to being a law unto themselves have no facilities for handling shipments to advantage. Unfortunately, Chicago has one grain firm of this character. Almost unheard of, yet it turns down drafts against shipments and is surprised that shippers will not otherwise make shipments to it. No money is lost by giving such firms the go by.

The Chicago Evening Post in referring to the Railroad and Warehouse Commission, the State Registrar, and Chief Grain Inspector, says, "the best course for the Governor to pursue is to make a clean sweep and start afresh with new and competent appointees from the top down." The dereliction of the State Registrar in permitting the Chicago Elevator Co. to circulate warehouse certificates after the grain had been shipped out justifies the cleaning out of that department, but calls for no such action in the Inspection Department, which was in no measure to blame. Many members of the Inspection Department have attained their present efficiency only after years of practical experience, hence it wud not be possible to change the entire force without causing many disastrous losses to both shippers and receivers.

A judge of Pike County, Indiana, recently decided that a grain buyer is liable for the value of the landlord's share of the crop raised on leased land when he bot the crop from the renter and the latter failed to pay his rent. It is the old story, so harassing to country grain buyers, many of whom have paid for grain a second time. Several Illinois dealers have come near to trouble recently. In one case the tenant intended to move to Iowa and the landlord was confined to his bed when the grain buyer who had been warned by landlord was informed of the unpaid rent. Hustling on his part secured the payment of the rent and relief from worry. If grain buyers had a clear understanding of their rights and duties under the law they wud not do so much unnecessary work collecting rents for sleepy landlords. In some cases the evidence supports the opinion that landlord and tenant have joined forces to mulct the grain buyer.

LETTERS FROM THE TRADE

TO KEEP YOUR LIGHT SHINING.

Grain Dealers Journal: Buy your grain so it shows a profit. Sell as you buy, and you will make money.

Strive to have the good will of your competitors and you will not have any trouble buying at a profit.

Get the dealers in your county to hold meetings at least once every two months. Talk over the situation and you will soon learn to respect dealers you now consider your enemies.

If farmers report your competitors paying more than the market will stand, call them up by phone, and you may find that the price has been misrepresented to you, or you are not selling to the right market.

SELL ON BULGES. If the market goes up, and you have grain on hand, sell. It may go back the next day. There always has been and always will be two sides to the market.—Yours truly, E. A. Grubbs Grain Co., Greenville, O. ville, O.

PAYING TOO MUCH FOR CORN IN OHIO.

Grain Dealers Journal: We suppose we are the only dealers in this locality that feel as though we had any reason to complain of the existing conditions of the trade. But when we must pay 36 cents for corn and sell it for 36¼ cents, shelled and loaded, we feel there is room for complaint, and such are the actual conditions as they now exist.

So far we are not aware of any move to better these conditions. On the other hand, we hear of threats to create even worse conditions.

We have no threats to make; on the other hand, we intend to do only what we must, and if men will buy at a loss, we want to stay out. But we do hope conditions can be made better, and that dealers can be taught to treat competitors right as well as their customers. We believe a business man who has a disposition to mistreat his competitor, has the disposition to mistreat his customers and will do so at the first opportunity. Ohio.

BUY BY THE HUNDRED—SCOOPERS A NUISANCE.

Grain Dealers Journal: I see that many grain dealers are buying corn by the hundredweight, which I think is much better and more satisfactory.

I like the stand the Journal is making in regard to terminal receivers not bidding scoop-shovel men. They are a nuisance to the business, especially to small dealers.

I think there is quite a good deal of corn in farmers' hands yet, but not much wheat or oats. As I have been confined to the house with rheumatism for more than a month, I do not know the condition of crops.

I have sold my warehouse, first to R. J. Please, who in a few weeks sold to C. B. Harvey, before any deed had been given, so I will deed to Harvey.

Inclosed find order for \$1 for the Journal next year. I wish you great success in your efforts to reform the grain business in the many ways proposed. H. W. Charles, Spiceland, Ind.

SOW SIX-ROWED BARLEY.

Editor Grain Dealers Journal: As the season for sowing barley will be soon approaching, I desire to call the attention, thru the Journal, of the grain dealers in Ohio and adjacent states, where farmers have been in the custom, heretofore, of sowing beardless or winter varieties of barley, to the following:

The kind of barley which it pays farmers best to raise is such as commands the highest market price, and the barley which commands the best price in the markets of this country for malting purpose, is the beardy variety, commonly known as "six rowed," such as is produced thruout Canada, New York State and generally in Minnesota and Wisconsin.

The reason that the beardless or winter variety does not command so good a price is on account of the fact that it does not germinate evenly with the regular six-rowed barley, but requires a different time on the floors; therefore where it is mixed, as it generally is, or even when it is shipped separately by itself, maltsters refuse to buy it except at a discount, because they have to put it in with their six-rowed barley, and as it does not mature during the same length of time as the six-rowed barley, the malt made from the mixture is unevenly and imperfectly grown, and therefore is unsalable except at a discount. It is a great mistake, therefore, to sow this beardless or winter barley, and I hope grain dealers will give the fact as wide a circulation as possible, and if good seed cannot be had in Ohio, it is a very easy matter to secure it from other states.—Dudley M. Irwin, Buffalo, N. Y.

CEMENT A GOOD FOUNDATION FOR CRIB. HOW TO PROTECT CORN NEAR WALL OF CRIB?

Grain Dealers Journal: In regard to foundations for cribs, we have put in a good deal of cement for this purpose, and find thus far it makes a good foundation. We made three strings of the cement work, under each string of crib setting the outside string inside of the 2x6 uprights in order to bring the foundation closer together.

The size of the foundation wall used is 8 inches wide by 6 inches high; material used, one part good Portland cement and five parts coarse sand. We put 2x6 on top of wall to give more even bearing and to tie the wall, should it crack. The frost was the thing most feared, but we find the frost has had no effect upon it as yet, and we have had some cold weather, too. The foundation was laid upon the top of the ground.

We will put in more of it, we are so well satisfied with it. The cost to us was 17 cents per cubic foot, everything furnished for the foundation. We see no reason why a crib would not last 25 years if well built upon a foundation of this kind.

We would advise all grain men who want first-class crib foundation to try the cement; we think it just as essential to build cribs well as to build elevators first class, and think the barn builders have had too much to do with the building of both in the past.

We would like to know if there is any way to build a crib to prevent the corn that lays next to the sides from damaging from the weather. Corn cribbed for one year does not damage much in this

way, but where carried several years will, if the weather be wet. If this could be prevented, corn that would go into the crib as good No. 3 corn this fall would come out good No. 2 in three years, if cribs protect the corn otherwise well. If damaged badly by weather corn would very likely grade No. 3 or No. 4. If there is any way to build that will prevent this damage, we would like to know how it is. Robberts & Davis, Rippey, Ia.

TOLEDO AS A CLOVER SEED MARKET.

Grain Dealers' Journal: Toledo is the largest clover seed market in the world. It has been for many years, and there is nothing to indicate that she will lose this honor, being located in the center of the large clover-producing sections. The amount of clover seed handled here annually depends, of course, upon the size of the crop. The largest receipts of clover in recent years were 210,000 bags, said receipts coming from the 1897 crop. The receipts run from 100,000 to 200,000 bags every year, but as the 1900 crop is a small one, the receipts here for the fiscal year ending May 1, 1901, will be much smaller than usual.

The bulk of the clover seed arriving here is inspected and weighed by the seed inspector, who is appointed by the Toledo Produce Exchange. He taps every bag with a seed tryer in several places, and therefore each bag is graded upon its merits. Where there is a big difference in the quality of a certain shipment, it of course is so graded, and he furnishes average samples representing the seed, and it is sold by these samples. It is very seldom that there are any complaints made by dealers here who buy seed on these samples of the seed being poorer than the seed.

The inspector also weighs the seed and furnishes a certificate, and the seed is billed out at these weights. In Toledo all transactions in clover seed are by the bushel of 60 pounds. In some markets it is handled by the 100 pounds. Bags always go with the seed, the market value being allowed for them. Where bags are torn or damaged the inspector places a value thereon.

The seed is inspected and weighed at the freighthouse where it arrives, and the buyer must cart it to his warehouse. He is allowed 1 1/4 c per bag to cover said cartage, same being charged to the shipper. Of course there is considerable seed that is not inspected by the inspector, same having been bought from the country shipper by sample.

Prime seed is the contract grade, and it is a very good article. Foreigners know that when they buy Toledo prime seed and are furnished with an official inspection certificate, that the seed will be all right in all respects. Many of the firms here who make a specialty of handling seed deal direct with the European dealers, and considerable seed is exported every year. The bulk of the seed received here is shipped to firms that have no seed warehouse, but sell the seed to the firms that have, charging their customers a commission for so doing. The firms who have warehouses, with all modern machinery and large storage capacity, clean the seed, bulk it, and dispose of it abroad or at home.

It is interesting to note the progress that has been made in this class of machinery. A batch of seed full of smart-

weed, buckhorn, dirt or some foreign seed will be run through the machine, and when it comes out it has an entirely different appearance. There is a total storage capacity here of over 100,000 bags.

Toledo is about the only market in the world where there is trading in clover seed futures the year around. One can buy or sell any amount of clover seed for future delivery at any time. Prime seed is the contract grade. Some years it is plentiful; then again it is very scarce, everything depending upon the quality of the crop. The average farmer thinks his seed is prime, and a good many interior shippers have the same idea. Many are not familiar with foreign seeds that prevent clover seed from grading prime, notably buckhorn, smartweed, pigeon-grass, rag-weed, plantain, etc.

The mere fact that seed is clean does not indicate that it is prime, and unless the crop is of an unusually good quality it is not safe for shippers to buy any seed as prime, unless they know positively that it will grade prime. As dealers here make it pay to clean seed, interior shippers can also make it pay, and every shipper ought to have a cleaning machine and improve his seed all he can before sending it to market. During the last two years very little seed shipped in from the country has graded prime, the crops being of poor quality.

Clover consigned to receivers of clover seed in Toledo is inspected and weighed by the regular inspector, who furnishes them with samples when it grades below prime.—J. F. Zahm & Co., Toledo, O.

B. S. CONSTANT, DECEASED.

Boston Stingley Constant, senior member of the B. S. Constant Co., Bloomington, Ill., manufacturers of grain-handling machinery and designers of grain elevators, died at his home in Bloomington, Jan. 21, 1901, of intestinal hemorrhages resulting from typhoid fever.

Mr. Constant was born Sept. 3, 1841, near Wilmington, Ohio. In 1861 he moved with his parents to Cass County, Ind. In 1875 he formed a partnership with his brother and they established a planing mill at Denver, Ind., where a successful business was carried on for a number of years. While in this business he invented and patented a fanning mill. He moved to Logansport, Ind., to engage in the manufacture of this mill. This latter occupation associated him largely with grain elevator interests, and he soon invented and manufactured the "Little Giant" grain separator. This machine he kept improving upon, until a month before his last sickness, he completed his improvements, and was satisfied that he had a perfect machine. He invented the chain grain feeder to take the place of the old drag belt with hand feed.

In April, 1895, Mr. Constant moved his factory from Oxford, Ind., to Bloomington, Ill., and located in a new five story building, where he formed the B. S. Constant Co., which has always enjoyed a liberal share of the elevator trade.

This company will continue the business under the supervision of I. G. Constant who has been the secretary and treasurer for the past two years.

Mr. Constant was a man of high character and well thought of by all who knew him. He leaves a wife and seven children.

THE NORTHWESTERN OHIO GRAIN DEALERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Northwestern Ohio Grain Dealers' association was organized November 7 last, by the dealers of Northwestern Ohio, tributary to Toledo. The prime object was to promote peace, harmony and honest dealing among the grain men of the section, and any person, firm or corporation operating a grain elevator or mill or engaged in the buying of grain continually may become a member.

At the first meeting L. S. Churchill of Toledo, was elected president and J. B. Ballou, of Bowling Green, secretary and treasurer. Meetings are held every Wednesday in Toledo. At these meetings friendly relations between dealers are promoted, and the social side is not forgotten.

The members of the association are using their best efforts to get every grain

all his life. He is about 45 years old and has been located in Toledo for the last eighteen years. Mr. Churchill is the junior partner in the firm of Churchill & Co. This firm controls upwards of twenty country elevators in Ohio and operates terminal houses at Chicago, Toledo and Buffalo. He is also interested in the Iron Elevator and Transfer Co., which operates a public transfer elevator at Buffalo.

MEETING OF ILLINOIS VALLEY DEALERS.

The meeting of the Illinois Valley Grain Dealers' Association at La Salle, Thursday, Jan. 31, 1901, was called to order by Chairman J. F. Kilduff of La Salle, at 7:35 p. m.

Printed copies of the constitution and by-laws were distributed among those present.

petitor pays one-quarter cent a bushel over the market.

F. L. Ream: More than pleased.

G. Beyer: I am very well satisfied with the work of the association. Some farmers have come to me with reports that one of my competitors was paying a cent over my price for oats. I did not believe it, and continued to pay all that was warranted by the market. Some farmers do not always tell the truth. If we will pay what we can afford and maintain that price, we will make some money. I have never had much to do with seed oats, but choice seed oats are surely worth a couple of cents above the market.

W. M. Hirschy: I see strange faces here, and wud be pleased to have them invited to join with us. I like to hear others talk, like to hear myself talk. (Applause.) I wud like to see them join with us.

Geo. A. White: I called on Mr. Dillin of the Neola Elevator Co. He expected to be with us tonight.

H. M. Taggart: I wish and expect to join, but when I do, I want to be in a position to do it right. As to the \$5, I will pay it for this little talk, but it is not worth it. (Laughter.) By the next meeting I think I will be in a position to come in with you.

M. J. Hogan: Bartlett, Frazier & Co., and the Richardson Co. are my worst competitors; in fact, they keep prices one cent above the market.

Geo. Beyer: I am still of the opinion that all shud be pressed to join. We ask no impossibilities and aim to work no injustice to any.

F. L. Ream: We joined the association because we thot it was a good thing, and we propose to try to induce all our competitors to do likewise. We are trying to get only grain we are fairly entitled to, and want no more.

Chairman Kilduff: It rests with the members to decide where we shall meet. If we meet in Chicago, it will require much more time, and the members will go to the Board instead of the meeting.

Chairman Kilduff asked each for his preference as to the place of meeting. A few favored Chicago, but the majority spoke in favor of La Salle. Then W. E. Kreider recommended that a meeting be held at Streator for the purpose of getting in the Alton dealers.

H. M. Taggart: Mr. Kreider's suggestion is a good one.

O. T. Wilson: A meeting at Streator wud also draw in the Santa Fe dealers.

W. E. Kreider: I move that the next meeting be held at Plumb House, Streator, four weeks from tonight, Feb. 28, at 7 p. m. Carried.

M. J. Hogan: I move that the chairman appoint a committee of three as a Press Committee.

Amended by Mr. Kreider to consist of Chairman Kilduff, Secretary Dunaway and F. Delaney.

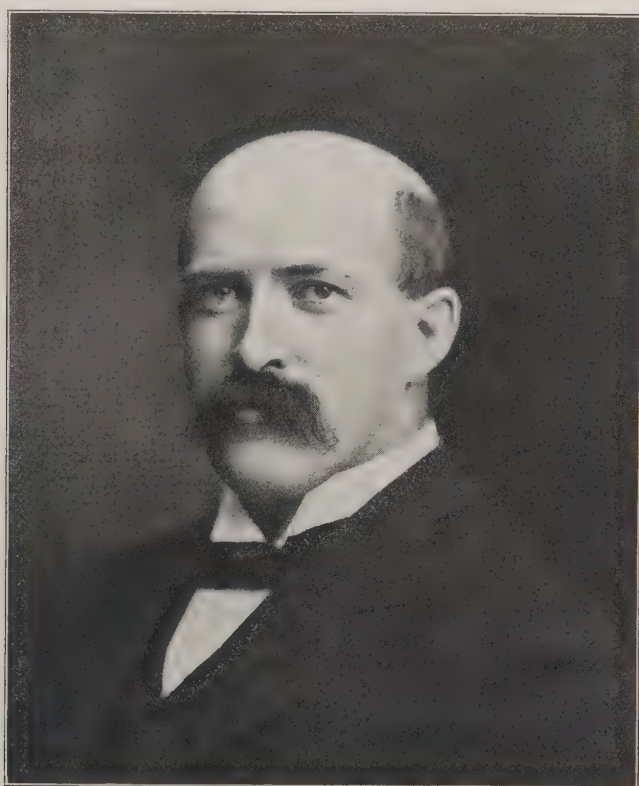
F. M. Shaw moved to reconsider the minutes of the previous meeting. Carried.

An objectionable clause was omitted, and the minutes as amended were approved.

Geo. A. White assured the dealers that his company was acting in good faith, and that it is the intention of the company to stand by the association.

Recess to 9:45 p. m.

Reconvened at 10:27 p. m., and after discussion of card bids, adjourned.



L. S. Churchill, Toledo.

and mill man in Northwestern Ohio and Northeastern Indiana to become members. In some counties there are a few dealers who have not as yet affiliated. They may be skeptical, jealous men who are not believers in the sincerity of their fellow-dealers. In most cases these persons are trying to outstrip their neighbors by paying higher prices. Never have they made any money beyond a bare living, and probably never will.

The association has already done much good work in stopping the foolish practice of loaning bags. It has also done very effective work in handling of the scoop shovel dealer, who is a disturber wherever found.

There is some talk among the members of incorporating the association under the state laws.

The president, L. S. Churchill, whose portrait is presented herewith, has been closely identified with the grain business

Secretary G. C. Dunaway of Utica read the minutes of the preceding meeting, which were approved.

Bills for stationery, receipts, 100 copies constitution and by-laws, typewriting, letters and postage, to the amount of \$11.68, were presented and ordered paid.

President Kilduff asked members how they were getting along.

J. Farrell: Excellent.

W. E. Kreider: More than pleased. Customers are better satisfied because others about me are in line.

M. J. Hogan: We are getting along very well in the valley, but south of us the buyers are paying one cent more than we can afford.

J. Martin: Some are paying a little more for oats than we can pay.

H. W. Booth: Pete Eschback is too popular with the farmers. He gets more than one-half the grain, altho his com-

CONVENTION NOTES.

No more seed oats wanted.

Oats were reported badly stained. Evidently bleachers are needed.

Hereafter Geo. White will raise his own seed corn in his back yard.

Spring Valley has just as many advantages for a meeting of grain dealers as Chicago.

The Churchill-White Grain Co. was represented by Geo. A. White, Chicago; B. L. Coon, Kankakee; F. M. Shaw, Ladd, and W. G. Wilson, Lissant.

The Chicago receiving houses represented were: The Calumet Grain & Elevator Co., was represented by A. R. Sawers and Robert Herrington; Nash, Wright & Co., by F. Delaney; E. W. Wagner, by G. P. Stockdale, and E. W. Bailey & Co., by A. E. Wood.

Among the dealers present were: Geo. Beyer, Depue; H. W. Booth, Leonore; J. H. Carlin, Utica; C. L. Douglas, Marseilles; G. C. Dunaway, Utica; Peter Eschback, Leonore; Joe Farrel, Peru; W. M. Hirschy, Spring Valley; M. J.

RAILROAD RESPONSIBLE FOR GRAIN BURNED AT EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.

The Supreme Court of the United States has recently given its decision in the suit of several barley shippers for the value of grain destroyed by fire at East St. Louis, Ill., on Oct. 28, 1894. Fifty-nine cars and their contents were burned, and suit to recover was brot against the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railroad Co., by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., for \$9,033; S. Y. Hyde Elevator Co., \$2,154; Hunting Elevator Co., \$2,600; Thomas McMichael & Son, \$3,169; W. W. Cargill Co., \$1,253; Jacob Rau, \$1,144; Henry Rippe, \$1,165, and Gilchrist & Co., \$805.

Originating on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, the cars were delivered to the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railroad and hauled by the latter to East St. Louis and deposited on tracks leased by the C. P. & St. L., in the yards of the Terminal Railroad Association of St. Louis. The Terminal As-

sociation had no control over the cars, as no waybill had been delivered by the C. P. & St. L., and no junction report had been delivered to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway. The Circuit Court gave judgment for the sums named.

RICE CULTURE IN THE ORIENT.

The possibilities of rice growing in the Philippines are very great. In these islands the annual rainfall is eight feet or more, and comes in the season when needed by the rice. Hence the natives have not found it necessary to provide an artificial water supply, as in other countries.

The fields are diked and ditched to carry off the rains. Our engraving shows one of Uncle Sam's subjects and a buffalo plowing a field for rice. The



Filipino Method of Plowing Rice Field.

Hogan, Seneca; W. D. Holly, Peru; R. A. Kelso, Lissant; J. F. Kilduff, La Salle; W. E. Kreider, Tonica; John Martin, Ladd; J. J. Matern, Tonica; F. L. Ream, Lissant; W. W. Sale, Grainry; B. F. Walter, Decatur; B. S. Williams, Sheffield; O. T. Wilson, Morris; W. D. Winter, Garfield.

Germany will again attempt to hoist itself by the boot straps, in placing a prohibitive duty on American wheat. A few bread riots will bring the authorities to their senses.

The commissioner of patents has assigned to James T. Allen the task of preparing a digest of all patents issued for gas engines since 1789. The digest will form a volume of 1,300 to 1,500 pages, suitably indexed.

Hay amounting to 79,623 tons was exported during the 11 months prior to Dec. 1, as reported by O. P. Austin, chief of the bureau of statistics; against 60,886 and 74,865 tons for the corresponding periods of 1899 and 1898.

On an appeal to the Court of Appeals the judgment was reversed on the ground that the Terminal Association had possession of the cars and was the responsible party. Judge Showalter held that the moment the switch engine of the Terminal Association was coupled to the train the association became responsible; and Judge Wood held that as soon as the cars were placed on the tracks the association should be deemed as holding them.

In reversing this decree of the Court of Appeals and affirming the original decree of the Circuit Court in favor of the barley shippers, the Supreme Court of the United States took the view that the tracks leased to the Peoria road by the Terminal Association were virtually

owned by the Peoria Co., and that the contract by which the Terminal Co. switched the cars of the Peoria Co. upon these tracks, provided only for the performance of this service, and not for the assumption of any responsibility as common carrier. The claims of the grain firms were ably presented before the Supreme Court by Burton Hanson, general solicitor of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, who had entire charge of the case.

animal appears to be naturally adapted for this service, and is called the water buffalo. The native at the other end of the plow does not wear rubber boots, nor much of any other clothing. His chief anxiety is to protect his head from the rays of the burning sun.

In the Philippines one man and a buffalo will cultivate two and one-half acres of rice, a very small area compared with the land cared for by one American with machinery in the rice fields of Louisiana. Where one man in Japan cultivates one-half acre, one man in Louisiana cultivates eighty acres. But the American uses good horses, a sulky plow, the 20-foot harrow, the grading machine, the twine binder and the steam thresher. We are indebted to the Farm Implement News, Chicago, for the engraving.

Automatic sprinklers will be placed in 15 of the American Linseed Co.'s mills.

The Modern Miller has removed to new offices in the Gay building, St. Louis.

ASKED AND ANSWERED

BLEACHING OATS.

Grain Dealers Journal: Is Bleaching practicable for small stations, handling, say, 100,000 to 150,000 bushels of oats annually? Seneca.

Ans. Certainly, and profitable.

PLAN OF EAR CORN ELEVATOR WANTED.

Grain Dealers Journal: I would like to see in the Journal a plan for an ear corn elevator to be operated by steam power, that can be built for \$2,500, with 8,000 to 10,000 bushels storage capacity. J. R. C.

WHO MAKES CORN OIL?

Grain Dealers Journal: In the Journal of Jan. 25 I notice an article about corn oil. Can some one give me the name of a company manufacturing corn oil or that builds the machinery to make corn oil?

Ans. Corn oil is made by the Glucose Sugar Refining Co. of Chicago.

DO WATER TANKS AFFECT GRAIN?

Grain Dealers Journal: We wish to inquire thru the Grain Dealers Journal what is the experience of elevator people regarding water tanks on top of elevators, where there are ventilators on top, as to the effect of the evaporation on

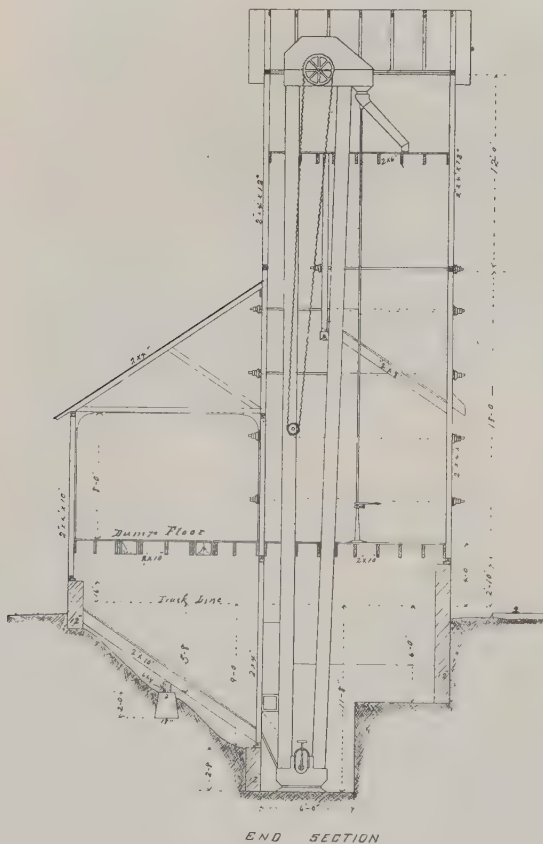
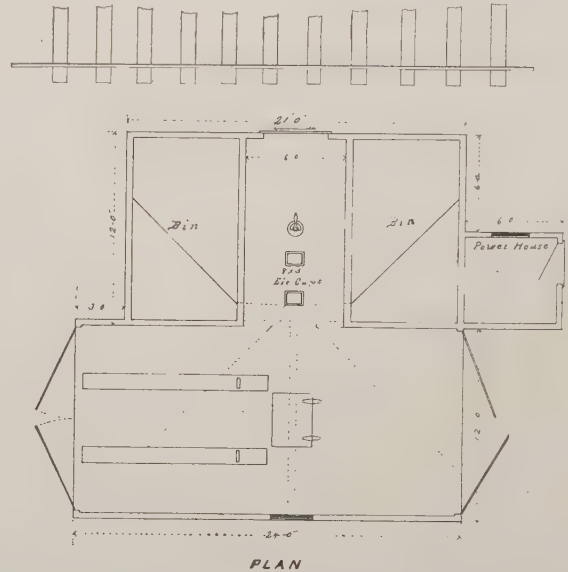
ter how dry when put in, will in four to six weeks sprout over the top, next to the ventilators or skylights, when back next to the outside walls it will be all right. Information on this matter will be appreciated.—Beall Elevator Co., Van Alstyne, Texas.

PLAN OF 4,000-BUSHEL ELEVATOR, COST, \$1,500.

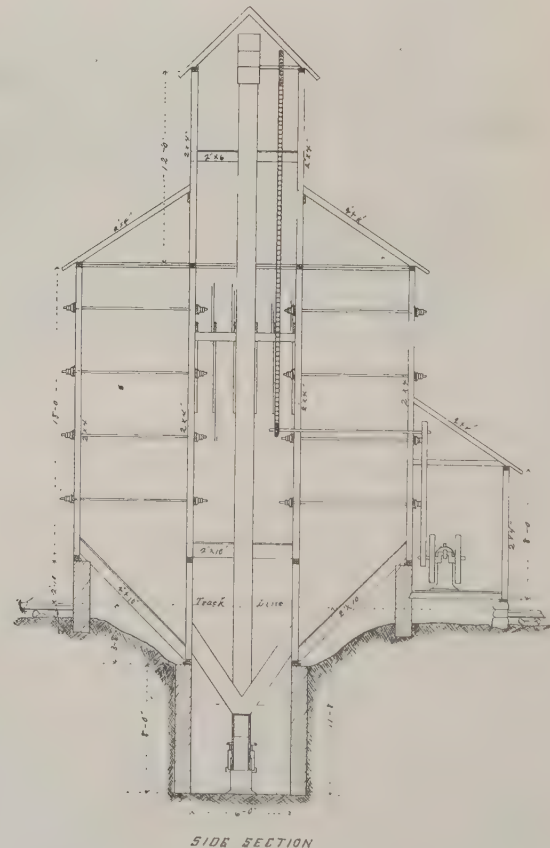
Herewith are shown plans of a neat and complete elevator designed by Wil-

liam W. Lockwood, Winfield, Kan. The dump house is 12x24 feet. Under feet on the foundation and 18 feet high to the square. It has two storage bins each of 1,500 bushels capacity, and a loading bin over passageway. The bin floors have a steep pitch, so bins can be emptied quickly. If desired, the storage bins can be divided across the middle and two additional bins obtained. When so divided three of the five bins can be emptied direct into cars. It is well built and thoroly rodded. The cupola is 7x12 feet and 12 feet high to the square.

The dump house is 12x24 feet. Under



END SECTION



SIDE SECTION

grain. Our bins are 12x18x55, eight bins in all. The water tank is outside, three feet above the roof on the west end of the elevator, and the skylights are east of the water tank. Grain, no mat-

liam W. Lockwood, Winfield, Kan., to meet the requirements of small shippers and for loading stations where large storage capacity is not required.

The main part of the house is 12x21

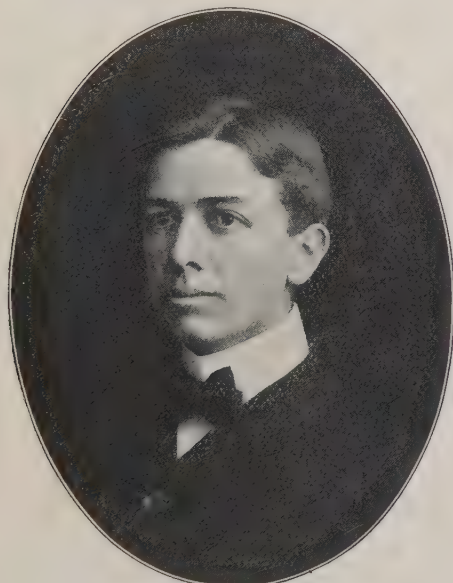
its one dump are two sinks, each having capacity for one carload of grain. The dump is of Lockwood's latest improved design, having automatic spring dump locks and automatic wagon blocks.

The engine room, 6x6 feet, adjoins the main building at the right of the dump house.

The equipment, which is complete and up to date, includes cast iron elevator boot, with take-up boxes and removable ends, self-contained wood head with 30-inch pulley and 2 3-16 inch head shaft, self-aligning, adjustable bracket boxes, 9-inch four-ply Hamilton rubber belt and 8x5-inch steel elevator buckets. The line shaft to engine room, which runs in self-oiling boxes, is connected with the head pulley by a No. 77 link belt. A cast iron turn head with sheet steel extension spout and indicator stand on first floor and enables the operator to turn grain to any bin desired. Power is furnished by a 2½-h. p. gasoline engine.

CHICAGO'S NEW COMMISSION FIRM.

Two of the most popular young men identified with the grain business of Chicago recently decided to start in business for themselves, with the result that a



G. B. Van Ness.

twentieth century grain commission firm is hustling for business. The style of the new firm, whose portraits are given herewith, is Van Ness & Wilson. The business will be confined strictly to receiving and futures.

G. B. Van Ness was born in Chicago the year of the big fire, has resided here ever since and during the last fifteen years has been connected with the well-known grain firm of Hemmelgarn & Co.

L. B. Wilson was born and raised on a farm in Iroquois county, near Wellington, Ill., thirty-one years ago. He started in the grain business early in life as manager of a country station. He was connected with Rumsey, Lightner & Co., for four years; in the grain brokerage business at Hoopeston, Ill., representing seaboard houses for two years, and with Ware & Leland for three years. Last fall he traveled 5,000 miles by rail and 500 by wagon inspecting the wheat fields of the Northwest. Mr. Wilson is married and has one child.

Both members of the new firm are young in years, but old in experience. They have the good will and best wishes of the entire trade, as well as unlimited financial backing, so a prosperous business is sure to be theirs.

MIXING WHEAT IN COUNTRY ELEVATORS.

By S. M. F.

There is a greater opportunity for mixing wheat than any kind of grain grown, because there are so many different varieties. Wheat is more sensitive to the changes in weather that cause defects, such as bleached, shrunken, smutty and grown grain. There are large plump and small plump berries, long plump and long shrunken berries, and a great many different shaped berries. In color there is white wheat, which is a grade of its own; a very dark amber, a light and a medium, varying all the way from the darkest to the lightest.

Then there is the mottled. In this you will find part of a berry very dark, with spots of the lightest color. This will be found in wheat grown on sandy soil in a wet season. On account of its rank growth, it makes a large plump berry, in fact so large that the chaff is not sufficient to protect it from the heat of the sun, hence after a rain or heavy dew at time the berry is changing from milk to dough the heat will bleach it. This class of wheat is not very desirable to millers, altho it does not effect the grade in most markets.

In mixing wheat, it is always desired to make the highest grade possible from what you have. At times there is a big difference in price between grades, and where such is the case there is an opportunity to make money by raising grades.

In mixing wheat at country elevators it will not pay to get your standard too near the low line, for oftentimes missing grade on one car takes the profit off of several cars. It pays better to be content with a fair profit on each car.

Care should be taken to get your mixture uniform. Short plump wheat should not be mixed with big longberry wheat, while it may be just as good wheat from a milling standpoint, it does not look so well and is often turned down by the inspectors. The color should always blend. Wheat varying in color makes an ugly looking mixture, hence the mottled wheat is not a desirable wheat for mixing purposes.

It is not necessary at all times, if your sample is low, to put more of the top grade in it to bring it up. For example: Say you are making a grade of No. 2 and you have one class that is graded No. 3 because it contains a trifle too much bleached, but otherwise good grain which weighs heavy. You have another class that won't grade better than No. 3 because it is shrunken. If these two lots are of uniform size and color, barring the bleached, they can be mixed and will make a fair sample of No. 2. By mixing the two together, you have reduced the defects of each to such an extent that it will make a better looking wheat to your eye, and if to yours, why not to others?

Hence, when you find that your standard is not looking as well as it should, examine it closely and try from the different lots in your stock to determine which one is needed to bring your mixture up to standard. In no case try to mix bin-burnt wheat into a better grade than your lowest, for the chances are your wheat will get turned down, let it be ever so slight a mixture. Likewise, do not spoil your wheat with very smutty grain.

TWENTY YEARS OF SUCCESSFUL INSURANCE.

The annual meeting of the policy holders of the Michigan Millers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co., held at the home office of the company in Lansing, Jan. 24, was well attended. The report of Secretary Baker showed that it had added another year to its long list of successful ones. A considerable gain in business was effected last year and \$12,000 added to the net cash surplus. The 50 per cent dividend rate was continued, and all the old officers and directors of the company were re-elected.

The twentieth annual financial statement of the company shows its assets of \$810,150.49 to include premium notes in the value of \$500,610.68. The balance is in cash, loans and stocks. The liabilities amount to \$76,816.09, and include losses in process of adjustment, \$7,613.10; reinsurance reserve, \$48,678.70, and guarantee deposits, \$20,524.29. The net cash assets amount to \$232,723.72. All of



L. B. Wilson.

which goes to prove that the company is furnishing reliable insurance to its policy holders at a minimum cost.

Ohio injunction enjoining oatmeal trust from increasing its capital stock from \$3,500,000 to \$33,000,000, on Feb. 6, was made perpetual. It is alleged the increase was to freeze out small holders.

The amended stamp tax bill reads: A bucket-shop shall pay a stamp of 2 cents on each \$100 in value of merchandise covered or pretended to be covered; also a tax of 2 cents on each \$100 on the face value of all stocks, bonds, or other securities covered or pretended to be covered by each and all contracts, trades, agreements and transactions. The proposed tax is too small.

The Senate vote to reduce the tax on board of trade transactions to one cent on each \$200 value, will unquestionably be accepted with thanks by the grain trade, but it should be entirely eliminated. Will the House concur? Reports say that bucket-shop men are hustling to Washington to stop unfavorable legislation. Stringent national laws should be enacted for their extermination.—Pope & Eckhardt Co.

GRAIN CARRIERS.

East-bound grain rates are said to be demoralized.

The Santa Fe has let a contract for 50 new freight engines.

Most of the export grain leaving Kansas City during January went via Gulf ports.

The Northern Pacific is to extend its new branch from Oakes, N. D., to Ellendale.

The Burlington is preparing to extend its second track across Iowa, from Creston west.

The Nebraska & Gulf Railroad has been surveyed from Beulah, Neb., to Concordia, Kan.

The Wabash has sold \$3,000,000 of bonds for the building of the new line between Montpelier, Ind., and Toledo, O.

The Missouri Pacific system has been blockaded with grain cars consigned to southern ports during the past month.

The Atchison system is to be extended from San Angelo to Pecos City, Texas,

N. S. Ridens & Co., grain dealers of Newbern, Tenn., have filed a complaint with the Tennessee Railroad Commission against the Illinois Central Railroad. The rate from Decatur, Ill., is said to be 20 cents to Newbern, and 11 cents to Memphis, 85 miles farther.

The Treasury Department has issued instructions to collectors that Canadian grain shipped thru the United States in bond may be stored in non-bonded warehouses as an incident of the transportation, without re-entry, provided that the delay is not of sufficient duration to prevent exportation within the period specified in the bond, and that the bins and spouts of the elevator are secured by customs fastenings.

THE SUPPLY TRADE

The entire plant of the American Scale Co., of Kansas City, Mo., was destroyed by fire recently.

The S. Howes Co., Silver Creek, N. Y., recently received a large order from the

Wis., with a capital stock of \$1,000,000, for the manufacture of engines of the Corliss type, ranging from 100 to 5,000 horse-power.

H. W. Caldwell & Son Co., Chicago, will build a new addition to their extensive plant at Western Avenue and West Eighteenth Street. It will be a four-story and basement building, 160x70 feet, of iron, stone and brick.

The increased demand for Monitor machines makes it necessary for the Huntley Mfg. Co., Silver Creek, N. Y., to have more room, and in the spring another addition will be made to their already extensive works.

Wm. W. Lockwood, Winfield, Kan., has sent to his friends and customers an announcement of his new catalog, which will be ready for distribution March 1. He also thanks the trade for the liberal patronage accorded him in the past.

The calendar issued by Bartlett, Frazier & Co., for 1901, presents a large picture of the trading floor of the Chicago Board of Trade during business hours. It shows the cash tables, pits and many of the members busily engaged in buying and selling grain.

The Invincible Grain Cleaner Co., Silver Creek, N. Y., writes: We have been having a large trade in Indiana and Ohio on our Invincible Corn and Cob Separators. This machine does good work and gives the users the best of satisfaction. It receives the corn direct from the sheller and turns it out clean and up to grade.

PLAN OF 8,000-BUSHEL CRIBBED HOUSE; COST, \$1,500.

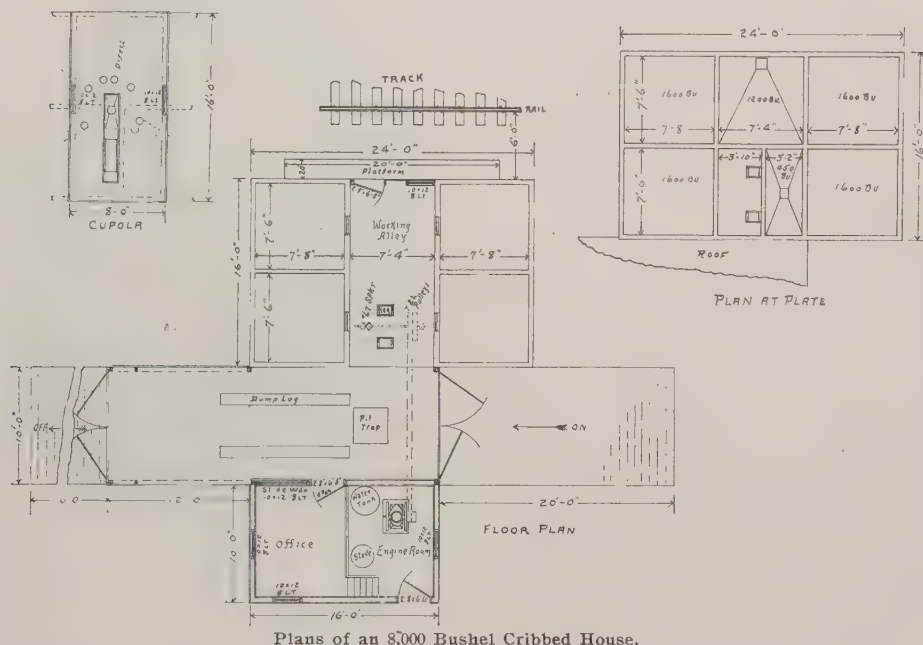
Country grain buyers who are so fortunate as to be located at stations receiving 500,000 to 1,000,000 bushels of grain a year do not stop to consider the cost of an elevator, but do expend much time and money in building an elevator which will meet all the requirements of their business.

With many grain shippers it is not a question of How good an elevator shall I erect? but, Is there enuf business at the station to warrant me in erecting any kind of a grain house? If the house was to be erected by a country barn builder, who generally doubles the first cost by reason of wasting time, labor and material, and triples the cost of operation by poor arrangement, then wud an elevator be beyond the reach of the grain shipper with a small business.

By making a specialty of country elevators many architects and engineers have been able to design and build elevators, perfectly suited to the needs of small shippers, at a surprisingly low cost. The cost of operation, too, is reduced to a minimum, while the convenient arrangement is all that cud be asked.

We give herewith two sectional views, floor plans and two elevations of a cribbed elevator of 8,000 bushels capacity, which has proved quite popular in the Northwest; in fact, it has been used extensively by line companies, with slight variations. Younglove & Boggess Co., of Mason City, Iowa, who made the plans shown, have erected many houses of this style. Cost will vary according to location, but the designers are confident it can be erected almost anywhere west of Chicago for \$1,500 to \$1,600.

The elevator is 16x24 feet, cribbed with 2x4-inch pine to a height of 26 feet to the plate, and on the center walls to



saving 300 miles between Galveston and the Pacific Coast.

The Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern will extend its new line from Owatonna to Faribault, Minn., and it is said the company proposes to build from Faribault to Minneapolis.

The Canada National Railway & Transportation Co. is being organized by Toronto men to transport grain on the lakes and St. Lawrence River. Elevators are to be built at Toronto and Collingwood, Ont.

A. T. Stanton, a hay shipper of Utica, N. Y., recently served an attachment on the B. & O. R. R., under a judgment for \$13 excessive freight charges. A locomotive was chained up until the company gave bond to insure payment of the claim.

A meeting of railroad presidents has been called for Feb. 15 by the leading capitalists, with a view to planning a campaign for railroad legislation at Washington. The signers of the call represent \$2,000,000,000. What are the shippers doing?

British government for coffee machinery for the colonies.

A. F. Shuler, the northwestern agent of the Huntley Mfg. Co., was in Chicago recently and reported the demand for Monitor machines better than ever.

J. F. Traster recently entered the employ of the Case Mfg. Co., of Columbus, Ohio. He will represent them in the southwestern territory as formerly.

Watkins & Anderson, Buffalo, N. Y., write: We have had more satisfaction from your journal in our business than from any other we have ever taken.

The Link-Belt Machinery Co., Chicago, report that their business during the past year was very satisfactory, and that the outlook for 1901 is very promising.

The factory of the M. Campbell Fanning Mill Co., Detroit, Mich., was entirely consumed by fire on the night of February 4th. The loss is placed at \$5,000 and is fully covered by insurance.

The Brown Corliss Engine Co. was recently incorporated at Milwaukee,

a height of 32 feet. Lap siding is used. The cupola is raised high enuf to permit the filling of all bins nearly to the roof, so practically all space is utilized. The four corner bins extend to the main floor, while the middle bins are cut off so as to leave an alley below for cleaner, if desired, and working space. The cribbed style of construction permits of cheaper grade of lumber being used and reduces the cost of labor. However, it contributes much to its strength and durability.

The dump shed between the elevator and the office is 10x28 feet, with timber approach of 20 feet and exit of 16 feet, the balance of the driveways being dirt. The sink under the dump is hopped to the elevator boot.

The office and engine room, 10x16 feet, adjoins the dump shed, a door and a sliding window beside scale beam permitting easy communication between weigher and farmer on the dump. If any but an upright engine were used, the engine room wud of necessity have to be built 2 to 4 feet longer.

The machinery equipment includes a 2½-h. p. upright gasoline engine and a four-ton 8x14-foot wagon scale placed under the dump. The elevator consists of 9x5-inch cups on a 10-inch rubber belt and driver at the head by a No. 67 link belt. Tight and loose pulleys are provided so that the load can be thrown on after the engine has attained speed. A turn head enables the operator to deliver grain to any bin in the house or direct to car without climbing to the cupola.

A CAUSE OF SHORTAGE AT BUFFALO.

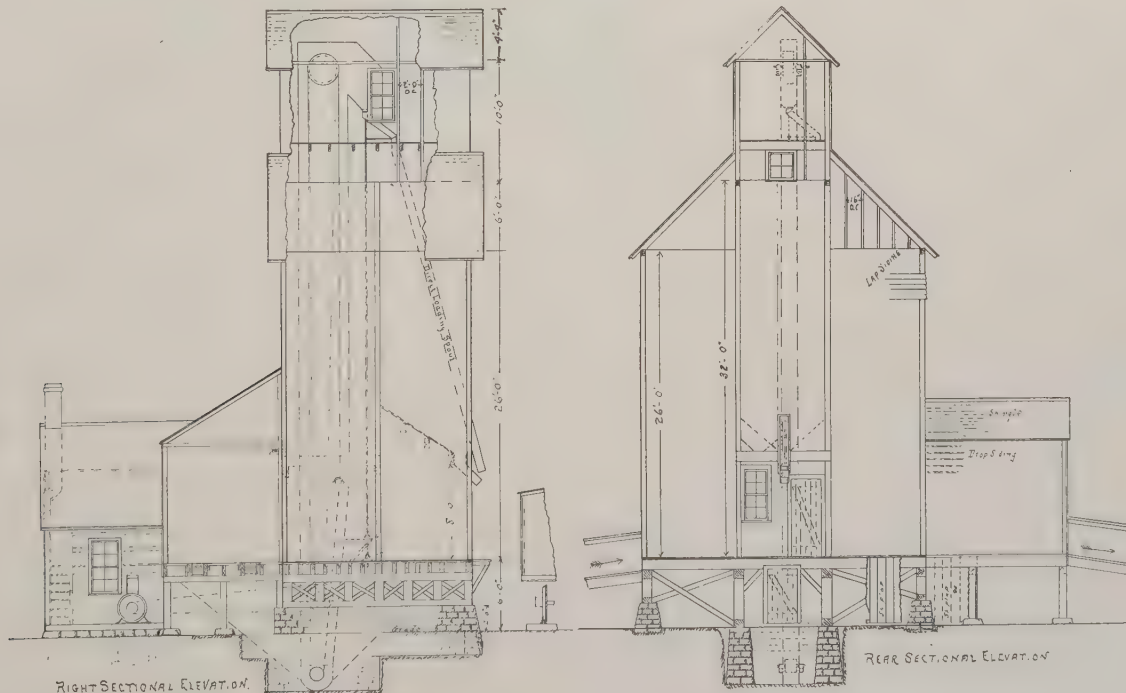
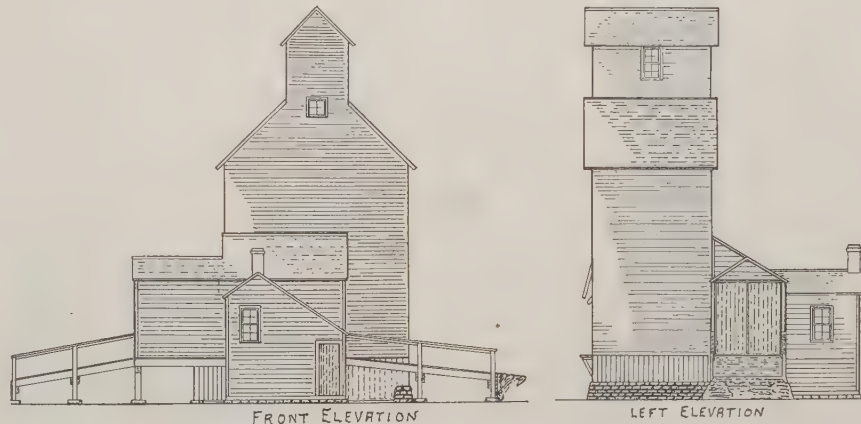
Complaint has been lodged against a Buffalo grain man for an irregularity in settling with western shippers which shud suffice to place others on their guard.

The facts in the case are as follows: The Buffalo receiver has been buying natural oats from the West, ordering them to the Iron Elevator and Transfer Co.'s elevator at Buffalo for clipping, and then shipping them to eastern buyers. In settling with the western shipper, duplicate weight certificates of the clipped oats, giving the out-weight were obtained from the elevator company and settlement made with the western shippers on

S. Born Co., of Buffalo. These were promptly sent him, and he found they did not agree with the certificates sent him in settlement. An explanation was asked for and given. The shipper then sent in for duplicate certificates on two other cars and found that the out-weights had again been used in settlement. This led to an investigation and three different claims are now in the hands of the secretary of the Buffalo Board of Trade for shortages resulting from settlements being made on basis of out-weights.

Bucket shops are to pay double tax; exchanges one-half tax.

American Linseed stockholders meet to authorize \$6,000,000 loan.



The direct loading spout has such a slant that a car can be filled with little or no trimming. It is strictly a one-man house. If the elevator is erected on low or wet ground a steel boot tank wud be needed, which wud increase the cost of the plant \$35 to \$50.

The American Exporters' Association held a meeting at Memphis, Tenn., Feb. 9, instead of Feb. 2, the date first fixed, to consider changes in the new f. o. b. grain contract.

the basis of the out-weights. The difference between the in-weight and the out-weight often amounted to 30 bushels per car. These oats being bot in their natural condition shud have been settled for on the in-weight.

The substitution of out-weight certificates for in-weight certificates was discovered by an Indiana shipper on the Lake Erie and Western Ry., who wrote to the secretary of the elevator company for duplicate weight certificates on two cars of oats that he had shipped to the

President Warren of the Chicago Board of Trade has been working hard at Washington to induce the senate finance committee to reduce the tax on exchange transactions and increase that on bucket shop transactions.

Exporters have taken at Chicago 1,000,000 bushels in two days, for immediate shipment; and the queer feature is that these parties with low special rates can get eastern cars while others willing to pay tariff cannot secure an "empty." Pope & Eckhardt Co.

SUITS AND DECISIONS

Bonds of indemnity given by a fidelity insurance company are governed by the same principles as are policies of insurance.

A principal cannot recover of an agent the profits arising from a business in which the agent engaged in violation of his contract.

John Thompson has recovered judgment against the St. Paul & Kansas City Grain Co., Collins, Ia., or 1,500 bushels of corn alleged to have been stored two years ago.

One who has accepted a draft, and credited the same upon a running account, cannot sue the drawer until maturity of same, though the drawer has declared his insolvency.

The delivery of goods to a common carrier for conveyance to the purchaser, or to a place by him designated, is a delivery to the purchaser. *Des Moines N. & W. Ry. Co. v. Block-Pollack Iron Co.*, 88 Ill. App. 79.

The law implies a warranty in a contract for the sale of machines that they are reasonably adapted to the purpose for which they were sold, and the question should be left to the jury when the issue is raised whether there was a breach of such warranty.

When a rule is not observed by employees for a long length of time, and no attempt is made by the employer to enforce it, it becomes of no force or effect, and the mere fact of the non-observance thereof will not be considered contributory negligence in case of injury.

The fact that a defendant in selling seed wheat to plaintiff stated that plaintiff might have it for ninety cents per bushel, if he would take it "just as it is," or "just as it is without cleaning," did not relieve him from liability on his implied warranty that it was suitable for sowing, but evidently had reference to its unclean condition. *Prentice v. Fargo*, 65 N. Y. S. 1114.

In a recent Minnesota case it was held where a contract for sale provided against rescission except on performance of certain conditions, and a rescission was attempted without such performance, and the property was returned to the seller, who acquiesced therein, and accepted and received the property, the compliance with such condition was waived. Reported in 83 N. W. 455.

S., a manufacturer's agent, to procure an order for goods by H. of K., received from K. a quotation of the price and terms of sale, to which H. agreed, but wished a clause inserted as to interest on delay and delivery of goods beyond a certain time. This S. inserted without authority from K., and when the contract was presented to K. he wrote to H., enclosing another contract, omitting the clause, for H.'s signature, to which H. did not respond, but told S. he would hold K. to the original contract. Held, that no contract was consummated. *Hardwick v. Kerwin*, 46 A. 987.

Resalvo Griswold and William H. Ryan have brot suit against Samuel Walker and John Adams, partners in the grain business, at Lincoln, Neb., to recover the value of 5,000 bushels of grain stored in defendants' burned elevator. The proprietors of the elevator claim that the grain was received for storage and they did not contemplate purchase. After the fire plaintiffs were notified and

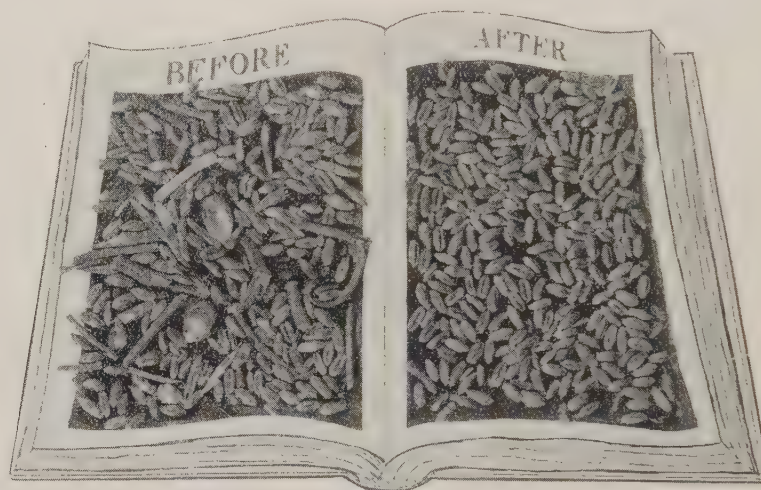
an accounting was had over the grain saved, with the result that the elevator firm offered Griswold \$300 in full settlement, and Ryan \$160, both of which offers were accepted, it is alleged, with that understanding.

The defendant entered into a contract with plaintiff by which he sold land to plaintiff, who agreed to pay by delivering all the wheat raised thereon until a stipulated amount had been turned over, less the amount required by plaintiff for seeding, feed and expenses; plaintiff to thresh at his own expense, and to deliver annually as soon as threshed at a stated place, and on default by plaintiff in delivery, defendant to have the right to take such wheat wherever it should be, and deliver it at the designated place at plaintiff's expense. Plaintiff threshed his wheat with assistance of a neighbor, and failed to deliver the wheat to defendant, while he helped the neighbor. Held that plaintiff's default was such as would authorize defendant to take the wheat

plaintiffs bought 18,200 bushels of corn, paying 20 cents for the most of it and 21 cents for a small part. Russell refused to take the corn at more than his offer. At the 20½ cents which the plaintiffs received for their corn there was still a profit of \$73 in the deal. The court holds that the petition does not claim there was a loss of profit; that there is no evidence to show that the procuring of the corn was worth more than \$73, and that even if there had been a loss of profits it is very doubtful if they could have recovered.

WORK OF THE IMPROVED MONITOR SEPARATOR.

A new grain cleaning machine has recently been placed on the market which has several improved features and its work is said to be surprising the old-time elevator men. It accomplishes, at a single operation, perfect separation, although it has unusually large capacity. It



Wheat Before and After Passing Thru a Monitor Separator.

wherever it should be. *Stamper v. Raymond*, 62 P. 20.

Where sellers of grain lived in New Orleans and the purchasers lived in New York, and under the contract of sale the grain was to be shipped during two months from any Atlantic or Gulf port at the seller's option, a requirement of such contract that the sellers should furnish to the buyers the steamer's name and quantity loaded, within five days of the date of the bill of lading, was sufficiently complied with by a notice containing such information mailed within three days of the date of the bill of lading, tho such notice was not received by the purchasers within such five days, since the residence of the parties and nature of the business indicate that notice by mail was contemplated, and such notice, mailed within five days, was furnishing the information in such time within the fair meaning of the contract. 65 N. Y. S. 838.

In the suit of Mickelwait & Young against the Western Union Telegraph Co., to recover damages because of a telegram wrongly transmitted, the decision of the lower court has just been reversed. M. T. Russell of Des Moines wired Mickelwait & Young of Macedonia, Aug. 27, 1897, that he would pay 20½ cents for No. 3 corn. The message was delivered reading 21½ cents. The

runs perfectly without jar or vibration and has perfect air separations. The principal object sought for in designing it were greater capacity and nearer perfect cleaning. It is said to remove oats as well as all other foreign matter from wheat in one operation, and at the same time, maintains capacity at a maximum amount.

It is also doing just as satisfactory work cleaning rye, barley and other grain. The feed box is a combined gravity with roller attachments, and can be so carefully adjusted as to insure an even flow of grain to any desired point.

This Improved Monitor Separator has a double telescope shoe with compensating motion. Each of the three screens is provided with traveling brush underneath. For the engraving showing samples of wheat before and after passing through this new machine, we are indebted to the Operative Miller. Any additional information regarding it may be obtained by writing The Huntley Mfg. Co., Silver Creek, N. Y.

All cereals but corn withstand a heat equal to that of boiling water without injury to their germinating power.

Export sales by the American Association of corn are no longer made on "rye terms," but on "American terms."

PATENTS GRANTED

Frank H. Wiard, Ypsilanti, Mich., has been granted letters patent, No. 666,296, on a bag holder.

Samuel J. Webb, Minden, La., has been granted letters patent, No. 666,293, on a baling press.

Henry H. Greene, Milwaukee, Wis., has been granted letters patent, No. 666,516, on a bag holder.

Edward B. Beeson, Fond du Lac, Wis., has been granted letters patent, No. 666,045, on a bag holder.

Thomas J. Mayberry, Mountain Grove, Mo., has been granted letters patent, No. 666,203, on a baling press.

Oliver M. Stone, Gays, Ill., has been granted letters patent, No. 664,443, on a grain weighing and conveying machine.

Charles H. Howland-Sherman and Alan M. Bennett, Washington, D. C., have been granted letters patent, No. 666,312, on a pea-sheller.

Leopold F. Burger, assignor to the Woolley Foundry and Machine Works, Anderson, Ind., has been granted letters patent, No. 666,260, on a gas engine.

Horace L. Arnold, assignor to John A. Hill, New York, N. Y., has been granted letters patent, No. 666,838, on an explosive engine, and letters patent, No. 666,839, on an internal combustion motor.

Otto Frank, Berlin, Germany, has been granted letters patent, No. 666,748 (see cut), on an automatic weighing machine. Upon the rotating receiving drum are fastened projecting pins adapted to engage with a pivoted bow lever which actuates the registering device.

August Miller, assignor to the Miller Supply Co., St. Louis, Mo., has been granted letters patent, No. 667,097 (see cut), on a grain car door. Each of the door-posts has a vertical rabbet at the inner corner and a socket at the upper end of the rabbet. The door is held by angle bars secured at the inner part of the rabbet.

Myron A. Gifford, Grafton, Cal., has been granted letters patent, No. 666,049 (see cut), on a sack jolter for sacking grain. The sack rests on a block hinged to a supporting box at one end and to the reciprocating bar at the opposite end. With each revolution of the shaft the block vibrates up and down. The overflow from the sack is caught in the box beneath the block.

Edward Hanak, assignor to the Union Scale & Mfg. Co., San Francisco, Cal., has been granted letters patent, No. 666,615 (see cut) on an automatic weighing machine. The material to be weighed is received in a bucket attached to one of the arms of the scale beam. Over the bucket is a hopper having a discharge opening with a slidable gate provided with projections adapted to engage with an electrically actuated pawl.

Joseph D. Birky, Hopedale, Ill., has been granted letters patent, No. 667,059 (see cut), on a portable grain elevator. The wagon platform is supported on a portable base. When driven upon the platform the front axle of the wagon engages with a hinged chocking arm. The base carries several chutes into which the contents of the wagon are emptied. The engraving shows an elevator in position, which, however, is not included in the patent.

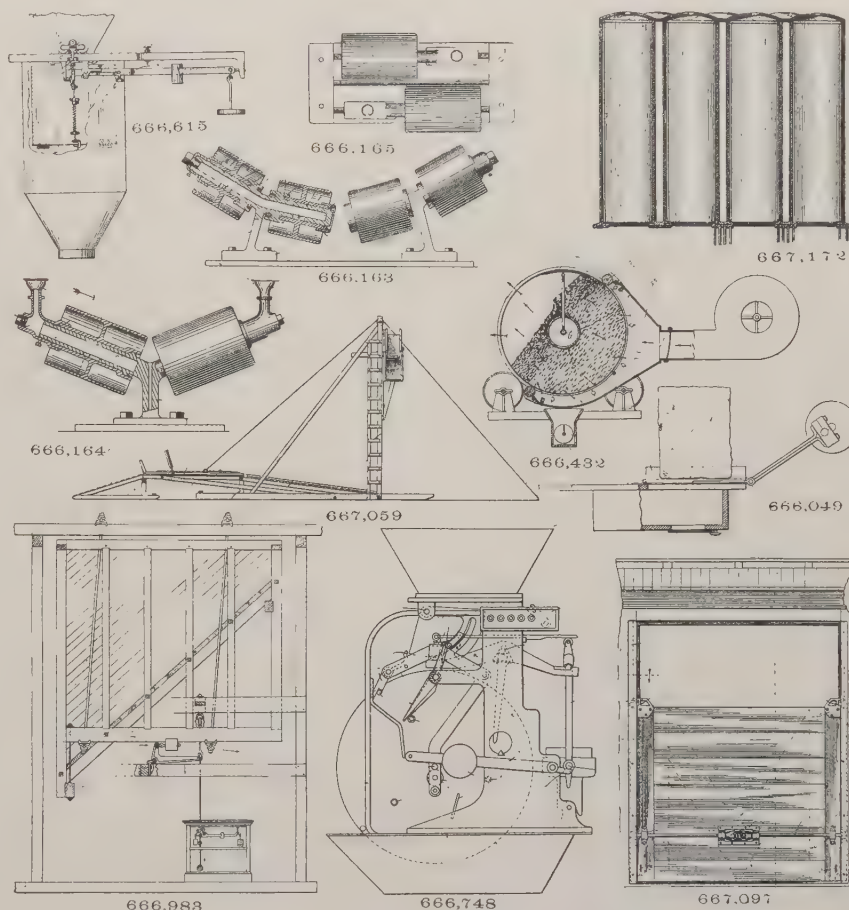
Frederick H. C. Mey, Buffalo, N. Y., has been granted letters patent, No. 666,

432 (see cut), on malting or drying apparatus. The grain to be dried or barley to be malted is contained in a rotating cylinder mounted on two wheels. An air chamber surrounds one-half of the drum, thru the perforations of which, air is blown from the fan so as to pass thru the banked-up grain. The central auxiliary drum is rotated independently of the main drum, and contains a water-supply pipe.

Luke S. Spencer and Frederick W. Taylor, St. Johnsbury, Vt., assignors to the E. & T. Fairbanks Co., same place, have been granted letters patent, No. 666,983 (see cut), on a weighing machine. The hopper containing the material to be weighed is supported by four rods having steels at their ends to give free

which the rollers may be adjusted without moving the base block.

Eyvind L. Heidenreich, Chicago, Ill., has been granted letters patent, No. 667,172 (see cut) on fireproof cluster tanks of concrete. The structure consists of a monolithic cluster of circular fireproof tanks formed of hardened concrete, said tanks being set adjacent each other so as to form intermediate spaces or chambers between said tanks; said tanks, their connecting-walls and their common base being formed from an integral homogeneous concrete mass, suitable annular stays being embedded in the hardened concrete walls of said tanks and serving to resist the tensile strain from the interior of the tanks and the compression strain from the intermediate spaces.



movement. To the bottom of the hopper is attached one arm of a bent lever to sustain a fraction of the weight by sidewise pressure. A rod connects the long arm of the lever with the mechanism of the scale beam.

John Titus, Oyster Bay, and William Titus, North Hempstead, N. Y., have been granted letters patent, No. 666,163, No. 666,164 and No. 666,165, on a pulley system for conveyor belts, a roller mechanism for conveyor belts and supporting mechanism for carrier belts. No. 666,163 (see cut) covers the combination of a standard provided with two tubular inclined journals extended in opposite directions, with two pulleys held in position by fillets, one fast and one detachable. No. 666,164 (see cut) relates to a similar arrangement of a single pair of rollers. No. 666,165 (see cut) shows a plan view of two rollers with their supporting standards bolted to a slot by

The known varieties of wheat are 800. It is the brewers against the people who lick stamps.

The Chicago Board of Trade was established in 1848.

Rice loses in polishing nearly all the nutritious fats.

Millet and pulse are the principal foods of the teeming millions of India.

Indian corn is grown on 5,500,000 acres in India, all for home consumption.

The Manila Tribune says that Filipino wheat will be on the market some day.

The twelve factories of the National Starch Co., consume 50,000 bushels of corn per day.

Austrian agrarians are following the lead of those in Germany in an endeavor to obtain a high protective tariff on grain. They go so far as to pronounce grain dealers superfluous and demand that the government undertake the distribution.

GRAIN TRADE NEWS.

CANADA.

The Farmers Elevator Co., Cartwright, Man., has closed its elevator for the winter.

Readers will confer a favor by sending notices of new elevators, new firms and business changes.

The Algoma Central Railway has 50 miles in operation and 130 miles more under construction.

The Montreal Corn Exchange has requested the Board of Trade council to appoint an official grain weigher.

We are indebted to Charles N. Bell, secretary, for a copy of the annual report of the Winnipeg Grain and Produce Exchange for 1900.

The Toronto Board of Trade has passed a resolution of sympathy with the Montreal Board of Trade in the loss of its building by fire.

The widely circulated report that a cut of 10 cents was to be made in Manitoba grain rates is denied by President Shaughnessy of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Stocks of wheat at Fort William, Port Arthur and interior points on Jan. 26 aggregated 5,207,000 bushels; compared with 8,700,000 a year ago and 8,200,000 two years ago.

C. A. Young's grain elevator at Deloraine, Man., was burned Feb. 1, with its contents. Loss, \$10,000; insurance on building, \$3,600. The gasoline house and engine were saved.

Fire at Plantagenet, Ont., Jan. 24, destroyed the warehouses of Henry Moffatt and the Canada Hay Co. H. W. Dwyer, of Ottawa, lost 4,000 bushels of grain in Moffatt's warehouse.

It is said the provincial government of Manitoba has purchased the lines of the Northern Pacific Railway in Canada, for about \$6,000,000, and will lease them to Mackenzie & Mann for a term of years in return for lower wheat rates and other concessions.

The Montreal Corn Exchange, at its meeting Jan. 30, elected H. D. Metcalfe president and Charles B. Esdaile treasurer. Committee of management: J. L. Coffee, Thomas Harling, E. S. Jacques, James S. Norris, R. N. Oliver, Robert Peddie, and George A. Thomson. Board of review: Chairman, T. A. Crane; G. M. Kinghorn, J. B. McLea, Alexander McFee, Robert Reford, H. W. Raphael.

CHICAGO.

H. D. Gubbins and John Costello have been reappointed grain samplers.

H. R. Whiteside has been reappointed a grain sampler by the directors of the Board.

A. B. McCourtie, one of the oldest members of the Board of Trade, died recently.

The Board of Trade was closed Feb. 2 out of respect to the burial of Queen Victoria.

David A. Noyes, for three years with J. F. Harris, has gone with Finley, Barrell & Co.

No wood will be used in building the new elevator of the Rialto Elevator Co.,

at South Chicago. Even the frames of the cleaning machines will be of steel.

John Dickinson expects to bring suit against the Board of Trade on account of his expulsion.

The Northwestern Malt Co. is using the Gerstenberg elevator at Cragin for storing barley.

Linseed oil was marked up on the first of the month 7 to 9 cents, or 65 cents for the raw at Chicago.

Over 2,000,000 bushels of corn is held on side tracks by the railroads at Chicago and South Chicago.

Joseph Gregg, grain shipper has filed a petition in bankruptcy, placing his debts at \$68,600 and assets, \$300.

John Dickinson has been expelled from the Board for violating the commission rule in favor of a St. Louis customer.

H. Hemmelgarn & Co., received a record breaking car of corn from Monee, Ill., Feb. 7. It weighed only 100,650 pounds.

Louis J. Bowman, for four years connected with the cash grain department of Rumsey, Lightner & Co., has gone with George H. Phillips.

The old firm of Allen, Grier & Zeller, which was prominent in the Leiter deal, has been reorganized, and will probably be succeeded by Grier & Zeller.

With the recent payment of the last dividend by the referee the creditors of Mrs. Evangeline Claire O'Neill have received 15 per cent on their claims.

Charles Dickinson, of the Albert Dickinson Co., has returned from his four months' visit to Russia to study the flaxseed situation in the land of the Czar.

The American Corn Milling Co. has been incorporated at Chicago with \$100,000 capital stock by Robert J. Zorge, John C. Schwartz and Thomas C. Hammond.

F. M. Bunch, for seven years in charge of the receiving department of Rumsey, Lightner & Co., has been admitted to partnership. The other members of the firm are I. P. Rumsey, Frederick Dickinson, F. P. Schmitt.

The Erie Transfer Elevator, Chicago, has recently been improved by the addition of three new loading spouts, two of which are on the slant and one is straight down. The work was done by the Macdonald Engineering Co.

Murry Nelson, grain dealer, has been denied an attachment of the property of Joseph Leiter on a judgment for \$17,512 lost in the famous wheat corner. The court ruled that Leiter's sale of certain real estate was not fraudulent.

The grain receivers have petitioned the directors of the Board to require receivers' sample agents to qualify as official Board of Trade samplers. The object of the receivers is to compel the buyers to accept their sample as correct and official.

John Allen, residing at 6328 Parnell av., and employed in the Wabash Transfer Elevator of R. E. Pratt & Co., met with a peculiar accident Jan. 29, which resulted in his death. He was engaged in sorting bags on the first floor, when his feet became entangled in the power

shovel rope. He was drawn into the machinery and crushed.

The directors of the Board of Trade have forwarded a protest to Governor Yates against the reappointment of any of the present members of the Railroad and Warehouse Commission or any incumbent of the offices of Grain Inspector and Registrar. This protest was signed by William Nash, William N. Eckhardt, and H. B. Slaughter, the warehouse committee of the Board of Trade. Chief Inspector Noble has made reply.

The bill to tax commission merchants introduced in the Illinois state legislature by Representative Nowicki provides for an annual license fee of \$2,000 and is aimed at gambling transactions, whether conducted on boards of trade or bucket shops. Only those commission merchants who buy and sell without intention to receive or deliver the grain are included. If the proposed bill becomes a law the Chicago bucket shop operators expect to evade it by keeping on hand warehouse certificates with which to make deliveries when requested. This is now the practice of the leading Chicago bucket shop.

The American Cereal Company and the Cudahys are long May oats all the way from 14,000,000 to 17,000,000 bu. This line has been tumbled around, changed over and built onto until it is "out" at the elbows and the knees. The longs want to sell out, but they can't get rid of their holdings any more than they could sell a "gold brick" to a pawnbroker. They have been holding on by their eyebrows for some time in hopes that corn would go to the sky and that hay and oats would follow, but they have been sadly disappointed. This line of oats is for sale and if anyone wants a white elephant he can have it upon application. Joseph F. Pritchard, in the Modern Miller.

ILLINOIS.

An elevator will be built on the Big 4 at Booth, Ill.

Mr. McCoy, grain buyer at Dalton City, Ill., is dead.

A. L. Stanfield, grain dealer at Edgar, Ill., is erecting an elevator.

Harry Wells has been employed at Nugent's elevator, Cabery, Ill.

Wahls & Young, Peotone, Ill., are planning the erection of an elevator.

O. W. Timian, Ashland, Ill., informs us that he is no longer in the grain business.

Tucker, Dodd & Co., Morton, Ill., contemplate erecting an elevator at Allentown.

J. M. Davidson & Son have equipped their elevator at Carlock, Ill., with a car loader.

The Morris Grain Co. will erect a 250-barrel oatmeal mill in the spring at Morris, Ill.

Condon & Kleiss, Pesotum, Ill., have decided to put in a new engine at their elevator.

Mr. Coe, grain dealer at Graymont, Ill., has been confined to his home with sickness.

James M. Current, Fairmount, Ill., writes that he has discontinued the grain business.

A. H. Richner has just completed a 30,000-bushel elevator for J. H. Eversole of Sublette, Ill.

The elevator property of C. B. Johnson & Co., Arrowsmith, Ill., has been substantially improved, making one of the

most convenient grain houses on the Lake Erie. The entire plant will be painted in the spring.

Readers will confer a favor by sending notices of new elevators, new firms and business changes.

Marshall Bros., Belvidere, Ill., have leased an elevator on the Great Western Railroad at Egan.

W. W. Gray, Wing, Ill., has traded his grain elevator and farm for a farm of 480 acres near Olney, Ill.

Birt Noble has accepted a position as engineer at the elevator of E. R. Ulrich & Sons, Dawson, Ill.

B. P. Staley, track buyer and local dealer of Champaign, Ill., has gone to Louisiana to buy rice lands.

W. M. Hirschy has succeeded the Spring Valley Grain Shipping Association, Spring Valley, Ill.

A grain elevator is proposed for Lemont, Ill., by men from Lisle, Ill. Lem Brown has offered land free.

H. J. Hasenwinkle, grain dealer at Holder, Ill., is building a new office and putting in an Ideal Car Loader.

Howard Walton, who has charge of the elevator at Urbana, Ill., will remove his family from Mayview to Urbana.

Greenleaf & Rogerson, of Jacksonville, Ill., have moved, rebuilt and enlarged one of the grain warehouses at Murryville.

Otto Knabe has entered the employ of Rose & Co., Claytonville, Ill., and on May 1 will take charge of their elevator.

H. H. Emminga, Golden, Ill.: My advertisement of grain wanted in the Grain Dealers' Journal has done good service.

If Illinois grain dealers want relief from guaranteeing rents to landlords they should take it up with the state legislature.

H. L. Schuntz, Tremont, Ill., will dispose of his lumber business to Merkemer & Carlin, and continue the grain business.

William Hey, Woosung, Ill., has made improvements at his grain elevator, which he is now running with a gasoline engine.

George D. Brush has bot a half interest in the grain and feed business of James Sellard, Bevidere, Ill., and the firm now is Sellard & Brush.

Hahn & Siemantel, Dwight, Ill., write that Elmer Bankendorf of Ransom, Ill., has bot the elevator of G. L. Kern of Dwight, for \$3,200 cash.

R. E. Rising, formerly in the grain business at Staley station, has bot the elevator and grain business at Sabina, Ill., of William Callahan.

C. L. Douglass, Marseilles, Ill., has put in a New Process Sheller and Fairbanks Wagon Scales, and in the spring will put in three new elevator legs.

C. S. Hill & Co. and H. G. Porter, proprietors of the grain elevators at Freeport, Ill., would like to see a meeting of grain dealers held at that place.

W. A. Wason has retired from the grain business at Chrisman, Ill. The elevator will be run by either Robert Wason or his grandson, G. W. Wason.

George W. Ehle, traveling agent for Ware & Leland in the Northwest, has been assigned to Illinois and Indiana territory to take the place of L. B. Wilson.

The new firm of Gregory & Hawk at Pittwood, Ill., is full of energy and enterprise. They offered \$1.25 and 1 cent per bushel over the market price at that station for the largest load of ear corn delivered in their elevator dump by one

team on Saturday, Feb. 9. The same premium was offered for the largest load of oats.

S. E. Rouch & Co. are doing a scoop shovel business at Momence, Ill. B. L. Tabler and Carrington, Hannah & Co. are the only regular dealers at that station.

L. R. Smith & Co., Sullivan, Ill., have leased ground on the Wabash right of way on which to erect their new elevator. The burned house was on the Illinois Central.

A bill to repeal the act of 1897, authorizing warehousemen to deal in grain stored in their own warehouses, has been introduced in the Illinois legislature by Representative Montelius of Ford County.

R. E. Howe, Mansfield, Ill.: Please discontinue my advertisement in the Grain Dealers Journal, as I have had several replies and think I can sell without any trouble.

There is one grain receiving firm in Chicago, not a member of the Board of Trade, which buys grain on track, and then charges 1-2 cent commission for handling the stuff.

W. W. Dewey & Co. have bot the three elevators of George Nicholson at Henry, Ill., for \$16,000. The firm is composed of Dewey Bros. and A. W. Boyden & Son of Sheffield.

Peter Eschback, who has sold his 25,000-bushel elevator at Ladd, Ill., to the Neola Elevator Co., will continue to operate his 2,000-bushel dump at Leonore, Ill., which is equipped with 3 wagon dumps.

J. B. Walton & Sons will build a 50,000-bushel elevator at Thomasboro, Ill., on the Illinois Central Railway north of Champaign, this spring. Scarcity of cars has compelled them to increase their capacity.

Frank Marsh, grain dealer of Plainfield, Ill., had a bad fall at Joliet, recently, striking his head on the walk. The blow was so severe that it was several hours before he remembered what had happened.

Architects and grain elevator builders will be interested in the fate of the bill just introduced in the Illinois legislature by Representative Hammond of Coles County to repeal the law requiring architects to be licensed.

A postal card now and then is relished by the best of men. By "postal card" we mean one containing grain trade news. By "best of men" we mean, of course, the editor; tho as to that opinions may differ. Anyway, send us the news of your neighborhood.

At its session, Feb. 5, the State Railroad and Warehouse Commission referred the complaint of numerous shippers along the Springfield division of the Wabash railroad to the chairman of the commission with instructions to investigate the shortage of cars alleged and to make an effort to obtain relief for the shippers.

The state railroad and warehouse commissioners have declared the State law providing for State weighmasters to be a dead letter for the reason that no provision has been made for the payment of such officials. The ruling was made in the application of the American Milling company of Chicago for the appointment of a weighmaster at the company's plant.

When the remodeling of the mill at Decatur, Ill., is completed the Shellabarger Mill & Elevator Co. will have the

largest corn mill in the world, with a daily consumption of 9,000 bushels of corn. In addition to this the flour mill consumes 3,000 bushels of wheat daily. Contracts for the remodeling have been let. A duplicate of the present 600-h. p. corliss engine will be put in.

Representative Shephard of Jersey County has introduced a bill in the Illinois legislature providing that no person not a member of a Board of Trade or stock exchange shall engage in the brokerage or commission business without having first obtained a license from the Secretary of State. The license fee is fixed at \$5,000 per annum. If enacted, and found constitutional, this law would surely wipe out the bucket shops in Chicago.

Lee Hunt, grain dealer, with headquarters at Mattoon, Ill., died Jan. 24 at the Planters' hotel, St. Louis. He was born in Hendricks County, Ind., 48 years ago, and formerly was active on the Chicago Board of Trade, of which he was a member. Mr. Hunt was taken ill on the Vandalia train after leaving Terre Haute, Ind., as the result of taking a dose of strychnine, together with other heart stimulants, as was his custom, and death was due to heart failure. The remains were taken to Chicago, to the Del Prado hotel, where Mrs. Hunt resides.

A bill providing that all persons operating steam boilers of more than five horse power must be examined and licensed, has been introduced in the Illinois legislature by Representative Crangle of Iroquois County. If passed this law would compel all grain elevator proprietors to hire a steam engineer, a member of the stationary engineers' union, to run their boilers at \$4 per diem. Grain dealers who do not wish to pay this heavy tax should write their senators and representatives in the state legislature protesting against its passage. The best judge of the competency of a fireman is the employer who is responsible, and who would not intrust valuable property to inefficient help. Did you ever hear of a boiler explosion in a grain elevator?

R. C. Grier, secretary of the Peoria Board of Trade, reports the receipts at Peoria, Ill., during January as consisting of 36,500 bushels wheat; 2,238,000 bushels corn; 1,064,000 bushels oats; 22,600 bushels rye; 231,500 bushels barley; 2,880 tons millfeed, and 5,298 tons hay; compared with 47,450 bushels wheat, 1,470,000 bushels corn; 680,500 bushels oats; 18,000 bushels rye; 264,000 bushels barley; 225 tons millfeed, and 3,620 tons hay, during January, 1900. The shipments during the month were 12,800 bushels wheat; 827,000 bushels corn; 1,137,000 bushels oats; 2,700 bushels rye; 256,000 bushels barley; 9,800 tons millfeed, and 62 tons hay, compared with 5,200 bushels wheat; 302,000 bushels corn; 693,000 bushels oats; 5,400 bushels rye; 203,000 bushels barley; 5,667 tons millfeed, and 260 tons hay, for January, 1900.

INDIANA.

John Bratton will build an elevator at Boston, Ind.

Millikan Bros. of Mooreland are said to be building an elevator at Blountsville, Ind.

A grain elevator is to be built at Newpoint, Ind., by a company being organized.

Lee Corder lost his arm recently while working in the elevator at Merom, Ind. He was at the side of the corn crusher

putting resin on the belt, when a loose sleeve caught in the cogs. A bystander prevented his body from passing into the hopper.

The office room of the elevator at Kniman, Ind., was slightly damaged by fire Jan. 17.

W. H. Bassett, of the Bassett Grain Co., Indianapolis, Ind., has purchased a residence.

A. T. Snyder of Battle Ground has taken charge of the elevator at Ash Grove, Ind.

The Hudnut Co. has added a receiving sink and leg to its plant at Terre Haute, Ind.

S. W. Smelcer of Flora was at Brookston, Ind., recently to negotiate the purchase of an elevator.

Robert Matson, grain dealer of Harts-ville, Ind., will engage in the general merchandise business.

The elevator to be built at Rugby, Ind., by Ben C. Thomas, will be in charge of William Howe, of Rugby.

C. Cunningham, Terhune, Ind.: I find that I cannot get along very well without the Grain Dealers Journal.

Theodore P. Sweet, grain dealer of Royal Center, Ind., died of paralysis Jan. 26. He was 65 years of age and a bachelor.

W. C. Hart is manager of the concern which is preparing to erect an elevator at Beechy Mire, Ind., on the C. R. & M. R. R.

Charles E. Walter of Moran, Clinton County, has bot the grain elevator at Tipton, Ind., of Charles Hall. The price was \$3,000.

Ira Cadwallader, of West Lebanon, Ind., who operates three elevators in Warren County, is building another at Johnsonville.

Harry Randolph, Covington, Ind., intends to enter the grain business on an extensive scale. He will erect a modern elevator on the Big 4.

Isaac Reed, who recently bot the grain business of E. A. Gray at Argos, Ind., will build an elevator in the spring on the L. E. & W. Railway.

James W. Falconbury & Co., Rutland, Ind., expect to buy the elevator of S. Cavender and to enlarge and repair the plant. Scales will be put in.

F. M. Hamilton of Gings, Ind., has closed a deal for the elevator of Cohee & McBride at Mays, Ind., and has bot the residence of Charles McBride.

J. T. Sims states that Cliff Hampton and others have not bot his elevator at Fowler, Ind., as erroneously reported. No one has bot Mr. Sims' plant.

The grain house at Jonesboro, Ind., recently purchased by Charles Pierce, will be managed by William Smith, son of James Smith, grain dealer of Harrisville.

The Tomlinson Grain Co., Winchester, Ind., has elected Samuel Tomlinson president, William Daniel, vice-president, and A. C. Tomlinson, secretary and treasurer.

S. S. Bosserman, grain dealer, Laporte, Ind., has received notice from the Lake Shore Railroad to remove the grain from the elevator, as the ground is wanted for tracks.

W. H. Bassett has employed W. R. Slaughter to manage the elevator at Kirklin, Ind. Mr. Slaughter is an excellent accountant, and was for many years employed by Mr. Bassett at Clarks Hill.

The Churchill-White Grain Co. is putting a feed grinding plant in the elevator at Hamlet, Ind., of sufficient capacity to

supply each of its 20 elevators with feed for exchanging. The power plant is being increased to 100 horse power. The feed is ground on a cob crusher and Foss Attrition Mill.

Fire at Princeton, Ind., Feb. 4, destroyed the plant of the Princeton Elevator Co., with 30,000 bushels of wheat. Loss on building, \$5,000; on contents, \$25,000. The fire was caused by an explosion of dust or gasoline. On Jan. 18 fire was discovered in the top of the shipping bin, and extinguished with small loss. The company was composed of local capitalists, H. E. Agar being president. The elevator will be rebuilt.

W. T. McCray, Kentland, Ind., Jan. 30: We have handled an immense amount of grain and it is almost entirely out of the country. I do not think I ever saw so little corn left in the farmers' hands at this season of the year as at present. There is practically none. It occurs to me the Chicago dealers will be suddenly awakened some day to the fact that almost all of the grain has gone out of the country without their having a chance to handle it. They have had the impression this year that because Chicago was not doing a big business in corn the grain was not moving, but it has been going to the seaboard without passing thru Chicago, and I think the same state of affairs exists almost everywhere as in this locality.

IOWA.

E. W. Ellis has succeeded Ellis & Warner, Grundy Center, Ia.

D. S. Fleck, formerly of Turner, will deal in grain at Killduff, Ia.

Gilchrist & Co., of McGregor, have succeeded the Tripoli Lumber Co., Tripoli, Ia.

Charles A. Cole has succeeded Smith & Cole, dealers in grain and coal at Mason City, Ia.

Jake Van Wyhe has bot the interest of his brother Dick in the grain business at Perkins, Ia.

J. F. Wormer has bot the interest of J. J. Heverly in the grain business at Center Point, Ia.

Readers will confer a favor by sending notices of new elevators, new firms and business changes.

Macy Bros., Lynnvile, Ia., have bot the grain and lumber business of Dennis & Agar at Kilduff.

J. S. Williams, grain dealer of Paton, Ia., was called to Illinois recently by the death of his father.

A. Bush has taken charge of the plant at Guthrie Center, Ia., for the St. Paul & Kansas City Grain Co.

The Iowa Cereal Club, Des Moines, gave a banquet Feb. 1. Captain M. T. Russell was toastmaster.

The Iowa Central Railroad is getting a heavy grain traffic from its new extension from Belmond to Algona.

M. L. Smith, Elwell, Ia., Feb. 2: Feeders are paying or offering 30 cents here for corn. Farmers disposed to hold.

W. E. Kelly, manager of the Great Western Elevator Co., will hereafter make his headquarters at Fort Dodge, Ia.

John Higginbottom, of Bayard, has taken charge of the grain business at Rands, Iowa, for the McFarlin Grain Co.

R. Ernest Johnson, grain dealer, has sold his business at Menlo, Ia., to Pease Bros., of Des Moines, taking in exchange property at Perry.

A big car of oats was shipped by W. J. Leake & Sons from Ross, Ia., to the Northern Grain Co., Jan. 11. It contained 2,520 bushels and 20 pounds.

The Rothschild Grain Co. has quit the business at Estherville, Ia., and will remove the elevator to Ellendale on the B., C. R. & N. R. R., north of Albert Lea.

N. Millhaem has bot the mill at Bryant, Ia., of John Wohlenberg for \$2,450. He will grind feed and deal in grain. The grain storage space will be enlarged for the grain business.

It cost \$50 to light a fire with gasoline in the elevator of Mr. Eaton at Emerson, Ia. When Frank Maddax, his assistant, attempted to light the gasoline a terrific explosion followed, igniting everything in the office.

C. F. Austin, who recently purchased the elevator of Hayse & Hartwig at Williams, Ia., has formed a partnership with F. W. Hartwig, and the new firm of Austin & Hartwig will make improvements on the plant.

James A. Smith, Spirit Lake, Ia., writes: There is little room for new elevators in this vicinity; our immediate territory is about half water, the only crop of which is summer girls, and a fine crop it is, too. Comparatively little grain left in farmers' hands.

Scoop shovel men whose operations have lately attracted the attention of the Iowa Grain Dealers Association are: Frank Miller, Bondurant; E. A. Maybun and B. A. Thayer, Randalia; John Reidy, Winthrop; A. A. Weston, Brooklyn, and Beonis Bros., Hawkeye, Ia.

N. S. Beale, Tama, Iowa, was in Chicago last week and reported Central and Northern Iowa full of empty corn cribs. Sixty per cent less of crop of 1899 at the same time last year. No new corn in condition to stand shelling and storing through the summer months.

W. H. De Berard, grain dealer at Fairfax, Ia., recently was swindled out of \$100 by a glib-tongued stranger who represented himself to be a friend of Mr. De Berard's brother at Shireville, Ill. He requested the loan of \$100 until the bank opened, as he was buying "feeders."

Emil Dieckman, manager of the elevator at Schleswig, Ia., for the Nye & Schneider Co., has removed to Minneapolis, Minn., to accept a position as deputy auditor with the St. Paul & Kansas City Grain Co. His successor at Schleswig is H. Henningsen of Fremont, Neb.

Chris Williams has placed his new elevator at Stratford, Ia., in operation. The house was erected by the Younglove & Boggess Co., and is 60 x 24 x 24 feet, with 20,000 bushels capacity. Grain is received in two dumps and elevated by a 13-h. p. gasoline engine, which also runs the sheller. The cost of the entire plant was \$3,000.

The burned grain elevator at Manson, Ia., will be rebuilt, not by the former proprietors, but by Counselman & Co., of Chicago, who have let the contract for a 40,000-bushel house to Honstain & Co., of Minneapolis. J. M. Brown, who is representing Counselman & Co., with headquarters at Des Moines, visited Manson recently to make the necessary arrangements for rebuilding. Harper & Co., the former proprietors, on March 1, will permanently retire. The new house will be of modern construction, with hopper bins, and its equipment will include a 12-h. p. gasoline engine, two stands of elevators, corn sheller and cleaner.

Sixty grain dealers from Northwestern Iowa and Northeastern Nebraska held a meeting at the Mondamin hotel, Sioux City, Ia., Jan. 29, to become better acquainted and to discuss grain trade conditions in that territory. In the discussion of prices which should be paid for grain in the two divisions there developed the fact that a higher price was being paid at some stations than was being paid at others, and the declaration was made that this state of affairs should not continue. The opinion prevailed that a uniform price throughout both divisions should be paid for all kinds of grain and that competition should not exist as between members of the association.

KANSAS.

News items are always welcome.

Hunter & Elvin have completed their elevator at Harper, Kan.

Green & Culver will rebuild the burned elevator at Wichita, Kan.

A grain elevator is to be built at Solomon City, Kan., by the farmers.

The Thorstenberg Grain Co. has bought the elevator at Dillon, Kan.

Dicus Bros., of Cherryvale, Kan., have let the contract for a 75,000-bushel grain elevator.

W. L. Perkins of Frankfort has bot ground at Barrett, Kan., on which to erect a grain elevator.

McCormick Bros. have bot the grain and grocery business and elevator of Cole & Plotner, Germantown, Kan.

The erection of elevators at Wichita, Kan., is contemplated by the Nevling Grain Co., and the Robert Coates Co.

W. H. Boston has the contract to build an elevator for the elevator company which bot the old mill at Clearwater, Kan.

The new Hay Dealers Association of Kansas is seeking to force a reduction of the freight rate on hay, thru state legislation.

Senator Smith of the Kansas legislature proposes to establish a state railroad and warehouse commission modeled after that of Illinois.

The grain elevator of the Wichita Elevator Co., Wichita, Kan., was burned Feb. 1. Loss, \$40,000. The building was erected in June, by W. W. Culver and W. F. Green.

L. Cortelyou, president of the Kansas Grain Dealers association, and Frank G. Crosswell, secretary of the Greenleaf-Baker Grain Co., Atchison, are at Topeka working against the grain trust bill.

An Abilene man has written the legislature at Topeka suggesting that in addition to state grain inspectors and state grain weighmasters a new office be created, that of state grain commission merchant, to sell the farmers' product, and thereby do away with another middleman.

The grain men here are giving the anti-grain trust bill the horse laugh. They say there is no grain trust in Kansas. The association of grain men is for the purpose of securing better railroad rates and stop the loss of shortage on cars. It has never attempted to regulate prices of grain. Beacon, Wichita, Kan.

The fourth annual meeting of the Kansas Grain Dealers Association will be held at Topeka March 12 and 13. A one-fare rate on all railroads will no doubt be secured, and as this is the most important meeting of the year, all regular dealers should make arrangements to at-

tend and assist in outlining the policy of the Association for the coming year.

The Kansas house of representatives has resolved that a joint committee be appointed, composed of five members, three from the house and two from the senate, to confer with the legislature of the state of Missouri now in session, relative to legislation necessary to prevent discrimination being made against any shippers of grain by elevator men or other handlers of such commodity.

The anti-grain trust bill of Representative Bucklin makes it unlawful for any person or association to enter into an agreement or pool in buying and selling grain. It is made unlawful to make any understanding that will tend to prevent competition or that boycotts or threatens boycott. Section 2 makes violation of this act punishable by making the violator liable to the full amount of damages sustained by injured party. Section 3 declares that any person, official or agent of a trust violating this act is guilty of a felony. The fine is placed at \$500 to \$2,000, the imprisonment at six months to two years. If a corporation is the offender, its charter shall be forfeited.

At the request of nearly 100 members the directors of the Kansas Grain Dealers Association have arranged for an excursion at the close of the annual meeting, March 13. Leaving Topeka over the Missouri Pacific the party will visit Fort Smith, Little Rock and Texarkana; thence over the Texas & Pacific to Shreveport and New Orleans for a two-days stay, and possibly a trip on the Gulf of Mexico. Returning to Texarkana over the Texas & Pacific the party will proceed to Hot Springs via the Iron Mountain Railroad. After spending a day and a night at this delightful resort the grain dealers will continue on to St. Louis and back home by way of Kansas City. The rate for the round trip will be \$30. Application for sleeping car berths should be made at an early date.

MICHIGAN.

Frank Lorkowski contemplates erecting a grain elevator at Ruth, Mich.

Lewis' elevator at Mt. Morris, Mich., was damaged by fire Feb. 4. Insured.

McLaughlin & Ward have placed a new boiler in their elevator at Leslie, Mich.

The grain elevator of the Colby Milling Co., Dowagiac, Mich., has been equipped with a corn sheller. The company is shipping considerable corn.

Readers will confer a favor by sending notices of new elevators, new firms and business changes.

Jeffers & Ingalsbee will have charge of the new elevator of McMorran & Co., at Brown City, Mich.

W. Payne, Shaftsburg, Mich., is erecting a grain elevator equipped with 25-h. p. engine and feed mill.

Will Morton will have charge of the elevator at Ida, Mich., recently bot by John Wahl of George Lang.

While at work in the elevator at Leslie, Mich., Lloyd Price let a 50-pound weight drop on his toe, breaking the bones.

Bean pods are shipped to Boston, Mass., by A. Todd & Co., hay dealers of Owosso, Mich. The farmer is paid \$4.75 to \$5.00 per ton. The pods are baled just as is hay, and they are fed to hogs and dairy cattle.

McLane, Swift & Co., Battle Creek, Mich.: Please discontinue our advertise-

ment. Send us bill. We had any number of applications for the position as result of advertisement in the Journal and found a good man.

The Michigan Millers Association, at its recent annual meeting, adopted resolutions to amend the law placing the enforcement of the pure food act in control of the dairy commissioner; for a national freight commission to regulate freight rates; and endorsing the Prouty-Cullom bill to enlarge the powers of the interstate commerce commission.

MINNESOTA.

An independent grain elevator is proposed at Norwood, Minn.

J. T. Martin, Echo, Minn., writes that he is out of the grain business.

The Atlantic Elevator Co., Farwell, Minn., has closed its elevator.

Memberships in the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce are selling at \$1,000.

The Northern Grain Co. will erect an elevator on the Northwestern at Fairmont, Minn.

Duluth flax mixers object to the change in the inspection rules to the Chicago standard.

The collections of the Minnesota state grain inspection department for December were \$21,700.

The Minneapolis millwrights' union has adopted 35 cents per hour as the schedule of wages.

The Exchange Grain Co., Minneapolis, is getting together material for the new elevator at Hutchinson, Minn.

G. W. Robinson, well known to Minnesota and Wisconsin grain dealers, died at Preston, Minn., Jan. 29, of diabetes.

B. E. Baker, a grain commission merchant of Duluth, Minn., with his family, is spending a month at Jacksonville, Fla.

To build a grain elevator at Hendricks, Minn., the farmers of that vicinity on Feb. 6 held a meeting to form a company.

Charles E. Lewis & Co., commission merchants of Minneapolis, have established a branch office at Northfield, Minn.

E. C. Warner, of the Midland Linseed Oil Co., Minneapolis, Minn., has been admitted to membership in the Duluth Board of Trade.

Monson & Gerber's elevator at Buffalo Lake, Minn., was burned Jan. 30, with 8,000 bushels of wheat and 200 bushels of flaxseed. Fully insured.

L. D. Marshall of Crookston, superintendent for the St. Anthony & Dakota Elevator Co., is a candidate for chief grain inspector of Minnesota.

G. D. Rogers, secretary of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, has been in Washington to work for a reduction of taxes on grain transactions.

The Anchor Grain Co.'s elevator at Cottonwood, Minn., was burned Jan. 29, with 6,000 bushels of wheat and 1,500 bushels of flaxseed. Loss, \$8,000.

The floating memberships of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce have been absorbed by new members and the Chamber has only 10 for sale at \$1,000.

George E. Shenehon, at one time connected with the Union Elevator Co., Minneapolis, Minn., died recently at Chicago, where he was engaged in other business.

Senator Daly has introduced a bill for the assessment of grain in elevators which in effect will compel all proprietors of grain warehouses in Minnesota to act as tax collectors for the state. The grain is

assessed against the owner of the elevator, who is given a first lien on the stored grain for the amount of the taxes.

Senator Smith has introduced a bill in the Minnesota legislature to appropriate \$75,000 for seed grain loans to farmers whose crops were destroyed by the drouth of 1900.

G. F. Moulton has applied for the position of chief grain inspector of Minnesota. He is well known at Minneapolis and helped to organize the inspection department when the present law was passed, 14 years ago.

The Grain and Lumber Exchange Co., Winona, Minn., has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Charles Horton; vice-president, R. E. Tearse; secretary, Frank Horton; treasurer, J. R. Marfield.

The Sheffield Milling Co., Faribault, Minn., has secured ground on which to erect a 30,000-bushel grain elevator at the new town of Ellendale on the new branch of the B. C. R. & N. The contract has been let to Honstain & Co., Minneapolis.

The new members of the Minnesota railroad and warehouse commission have made a tour of the inspection districts. The commissioners found many unsatisfactory conditions, but will avoid making any changes until the present crop year expires, July 31.

The Electric Steel Elevator Co. has been formed at Minneapolis, Minn., with \$200,000 capital stock, to build a 1,500,000-bushel grain elevator at a point in south-east Minneapolis not yet selected. Those interested are C. E. Thayer, James Quirk and L. S. Gillette of Minneapolis and Edward Everett of Waseca, Minn.

The new officers of the Duluth Board of Trade are: President, G. G. Barnum; vice-president, Ward Ames, Sr.; directors, J. N. McKindley, J. F. McCarthy, S. H. Jones; board of arbitration, A. W. Frick, Julius H. Barnes, George E. Rupley; board of appeals, F. E. Lindahl, S. H. Jones, J. A. Todd; committee on inspection, J. F. McCarthy, Don Morrison, A. W. Frick, James T. Hickman, A. M. Prime.

MISSOURI.

Wanted—Merchants Exchange weights at St. Louis.

Clarence Zimmerman, miller and grain dealer of La Belle, Mo., was married to Miss Carrie Clement.

M. B. Sherwood, Brashear, Mo., will put in a gasoline engine to run a feed grinder and corn sheller.

A grain elevator will be built in connection with a new mill by the Parkville Milling Co., Parkville, Mo.

M. B. Sherwood, Brashear, informs us that W. H. Townsend and C. E. Dawkins of Memphis, Mo., have returned from their trip to Oklahoma, where they bot a grain elevator at Enid.

The Wabash Elevator Co., St. Louis, Mo., has elected Joseph Nanson, president; S. A. Whitelaw, vice-president; George E. Hall, secretary and treasurer, and William Grassmuck, manager.

NEBRASKA.

Readers will confer a favor by sending notices of new elevators, new firms and business changes.

Van Buren & Son, Exeter, Neb., have purchased an elevator at Deshler, Neb. Frank Van Buren will have charge of the plant.

B. W. Ballou has sold his interest in the grain and lumber business at Table Rock, Neb., and will remove to Kingfisher, Okla.

NEW ENGLAND.

A. D. and F. A. Brown have engaged in the grain business at Jay, Me.

George A. Kennison has bot the grain business of L. L. Morrill, Waterville, Me.

Ira A. Lowe has bought the grain business of George F. Wetherbee, Gardner, Mass.

A state grain inspector is proposed for Boston, Mass. At present grain is inspected by Robert H. Jenkins, by authority of the Chamber of Commerce.

Edward P. Merrill, grain broker, Portland, Me., writes: Corn moving steadily, as usual at this season of the year; oats move slowly; millfeed very quiet. The snowstorm just coming on is what is needed. Foreign business from this port is increasing; the number of foreign steamers leaving this port double that of a year ago. Another elevator of large capacity is being built.

J. S. Metcalf, of Chicago, was at Portland, Me., recently, to look over the terminals of the Grand Trunk Railway, with a view to deciding on the best possible location for the new grain elevator. Mr. Metcalf has been instructed to draw up specifications and plans for a building of 1,500,000 bushels capacity estimated to cost \$400,000. Construction will begin with the opening of navigation. Mr. Metcalf is already familiar with the conditions, having erected the present elevator for the same company four years ago.

NEW JERSEY.

The Taco Milling Co. has been incorporated at New Brunswick, N. J., to manufacture cereals.

Frank A. Wilkinson, of Wilkinson, Gaddis & Co., dealers in grain and hay at Newark, N. J., died Jan. 25, of pneumonia. He was born at Newark in 1844, served three years in the Union army, and in 1867 was admitted to the firm of Wilkinson & Voorhees. The business became so large that a corporation under the present name was formed in 1886. The company has branch offices in New York, Chicago and San Francisco, operated grain elevators, cold storage warehouses and creameries, and held a number of government contracts. In addition to the duties of treasurer of the company Mr. Wilkinson was a director of the Essex County National Bank and of the Security Savings Institution; president of the Orville Milling Co. of Orville, O.; secretary of the North Bangor Slate Co., and a director in the Brooklyn Slate Mantel Co. He was president of the Board of Trustees of St. Luke's Church. Mr. Wilkinson was a member of the Board of Trade, of the Essex Club and of the Society of the Army of the Potomac.

NEW YORK.

The Fuller-Page Co. has engaged in the grain business at Syracuse, N. Y.

The government has planned extensive improvements of the Niagara River, and will begin work the coming summer.

Charles K. Wallace, for 20 years a grain dealer at New York, and for 19 years a member of the Produce Exchange, died Jan. 20, aged 59 years.

The new carlot committee of the New York Produce Exchange is composed of

William R. Tilson, chairman; James Simpson, Leverich W. Forbell, Joseph W. Hatch and H. P. Mulhall.

Spencer Kellogg, of Buffalo, N. Y., a leading linseed oil manufacturer, has announced that in the future he will quote and sell oil by the pound, instead of gallon.

The Great Eastern Elevator Co., a branch of the American Linseed Co., has filed plans for the new steel elevator of 2,201,000 bushels capacity, to be erected at Buffalo, N. Y.

Corn was cornered on the New York Produce Exchange the last day of January. The price was run up from 49 to 53 cents per bushel. The visible supply at that market was said to be only 15,000 bushels. The deal was a small one.

M. L. Crittenden of Buffalo, N. Y., was the first commission man in that market to receive a car of grain on consignment over the Lake Shore Ry. He has been in the grain business since 1863 in Buffalo and is one of the oldest grain men there.

The work on the Eastern elevator at Buffalo, N. Y., is being pushed as rapidly as possible and the contractors, the Steel Storage and Elevator Construction Co., of Buffalo, expect to have it completed in early spring. It will have a capacity of 2,500,000 bushels.

Bags were used in shipping an entire cargo of white corn in the steamer Moonstone at Master's elevator, Brooklyn, N. Y., recently. The cost was considerable. Each bag contains 193 pounds, a convenient weight for the handling facilities in South Africa where the grain is bound.

The Buffalo Elevating Co., Buffalo, N. Y., has let contracts for the 1,250,000-bushel elevator, to replace the burned Dakota Elevator. The steel will be supplied by the American Bridge Co. The officers of the Buffalo Elevating Company are: President, Edward Michael; vice-president, James A. Roberts; secretary and treasurer, J. M. Bedford. Directors, Edward Michael, James A. Roberts, George Urban, Jr., Charles E. Clark and George R. Turnbull.

NORTHWEST.

Vail & Tift, Balfour, N. D., will erect an elevator.

George Pettijohn, grain dealer of Howard, S. D., is dead.

Jessen & Lange, Northville, S. D., have equipped their elevator with a scourer.

Readers will confer a favor by sending notices for new elevators, new firms and business changes.

The American Linseed Co.'s oil mill at Fargo, N. D., has been closed while operations continue at points more favorably situated.

The St. Anthony & Dakota Elevator Co., Minneapolis, Minn., will rebuild the burned elevator at Milnor, N. D., as soon as the weather permits.

Spontaneous combustion in the Cargill Elevator at Woonsocket, S. D., recently caused a fire which was extinguished with small loss. Several bins of wheat were deluged with water.

The farmers elevator company, the organization of which was reported in the last issue of the Journal, will not build the proposed elevator at Bath, N. D., having bot the house of the Cargill Co.

The North Dakota law assessing grain in elevators will probably be repealed. Instead of increasing the revenues its effect has been to induce the elevator

companies to ship out the grain prior to April 1, the date of assessment.

A. B. Hellyer has closed a deal whereby his company, the National Elevator Co., acquires the elevator at Hamilton, N. D., of the Hamilton Grain & Implement Co., in consideration of \$5,000. The house will be closed until the next crop.

OHIO.

Another grain elevator is to be built at South Solon, O.

Saturday afternoon is matinee day for Toledo dealers.

J. T. Houser and A. L. Beadle are erecting a grain elevator at Troy, O.

S. A. Muff, New Carlisle, O.: Your paper has given me some good pointers.

The grain elevator on the Ohio Southern Railroad at Jackson Centre, O., was burned Jan. 29.

The large elevator at Belmore, O., of the Wayne Grain & Milling Co., was recently damaged by fire.

Roby Bros., successors of J. G. Hunter at Cloverdale, O., are building an elevator on the site of the one burned.

The Columbus Grain and Elevator Co. has let the contract for the erection of a cleaning and transfer elevator at Columbus, O.

Elmer Lease, of Lease Bros., grain dealers, operating elevators on the Cincinnati Northern, died recently at Manchester, O.

Sparks from a locomotive engine recently ignited the roof of the elevator at Bascom, O. The incipient fire was observed and promptly extinguished.

Baldwin & Elliott, West Liberty, O., Feb. 4: Buying lots of corn and hay. Not much wheat in this section. Growing wheat looked well before the snow.

There is a farmer near Delphus, Ohio, who is making trouble for the dealers in that section. He has a portable sheller and tries to shell and load on track.

J. L. Pocock of Peoples Elevator Co., Antwerp, O., reports that corn was about one-half a crop in his section and that not a great deal has been marketed.

Fire at Greenville, O., on the morning of Jan. 30, destroyed the grain elevator of Morgan, Johnson & Co., together with 10,000 bushels of corn, wheat and oats. Loss on building, \$10,000; insurance, \$6,000.

Mow-burned wheat is arriving at Toledo, O., and selling at 58 to 62 cents. Dealers should be on their guard against paying full value for this stuff. Even a slight sprinkling of mow-burned grain effects a discount to 62 to 70 cents.

Crumbaugh & Kuehn of Toledo, O., say: We believe that seed shud go higher. Receipts are light. Price will be what the holders of 1898 and 1899 prime will dictate. Think all available seed has been picked up and it may be necessary to import a little.

The Northwestern Ohio Grain Dealers Association which was organized Nov. 7, 1900, holds weekly meetings in Toledo, and is doing much towards promoting peace and harmony among members. The scoop man is disappearing and the lending of bags has been discontinued.

The Scioto Grain Co., Chillicothe, O., was dissolved recently in a peculiar manner. While one partner slept, the other removed the fixtures from the office. The persons at work in the office have been J. Quinby Climer, M. Gunning and Henry Greenbaum. Climer alleges that Gunning was only an employe, and was discharged for violating his contract.

Nutt, Allen & Co., St. Johns, O.: A fine crop of oats and corn was raised in this locality, but little wheat. Two-thirds of the corn already marketed. Have had a good trade in oats and corn at satisfactory margins. Would earnestly urge the adoption of the cental system of buying ear corn, as it prevents any controversy over the weight of a bushel and reduces the number of figures, thereby preventing errors.

PACIFIC COAST.

The scarcity of cars for the grain traffic in the Pacific Northwest has disappeared.

Barley rates have been reduced by the Southern Pacific Railway 10 cents per 100 pounds.

Tacoma received 8,774 cars of wheat during the first four months of the crop year, a large increase over preceding years.

The grain bag factory of the California state prison has been systematically robbed of bags in lots of 50,000 thru mismanagement.

Fire at Manan, Idaho, Jan. 24, destroyed the grain elevator and mill of the Manan Milling Co. Loss, \$20,000; insurance, \$6,000.

Disaster has overtaken several of the ships carrying export grain from the Pacific Coast. Underwriters have sustained heavy losses, and worse news is feared, as some of the vessels are long overdue.

The new officers of the San Francisco Hay Association are Frank A. Somers, president; Philip Anspacher, vice-president; Fred Schmidt, secretary; directors, George P. Morrow, W. A. Miller and Joseph Magner.

A bill has been introduced in the Oregon legislature to create a state grain commission. Other bills seek to regulate warehouses and their proprietors, with a view to preventing the fraudulent conversion of stored wheat.

Of the proposition to repeal the Washington grain inspection law Alexander Baillie, manager for Balfour, Guthrie & Co., grain exporters, says: The law should be wiped off the statute books, for it is a most abominable one. It should never have been put there and it does more harm than anything I know of to the grain business. It is a fact that all the grain bot in this state is purchased on the state inspector's grades, and it is also a fact that these grades are not recognized by the exporters, by the consignees or by anyone else after the purchase from the producer. After the grain is first bot it is at once regraded by the owner, but the price is based on the state grade. The only persons who derive a benefit from the inspection are the officials who collect the 75 cents per car charged for the work. Of course, the buyer does not pay this charge. As soon as the inspector's bill is presented the amount is charged to the account of the producer from whom the grain is bot.

The Washington state legislature is considering a bill to abolish the state grain inspection department, a proposition that is vigorously opposed by the state grain inspector, George P. Wright, who says: I have too great confidence in the common sense and judgment of the grain trade in the state of Washington and the producers of grain in the agricultural sections of the state, to have any fears that the bill for repeal will pass this legislature. Portland and the foreign exporters are behind this movement and

I understand are backing it with a powerful lobby, but notwithstanding this I feel sure that the representatives from the grain-growing counties of Eastern Washington, who have done business over the Northern Pacific and Great Northern, will rally to the support of the state grain inspection law and defeat any attempt to repeal it. In addition, the shippers, middlemen and dealers, who are now doing business satisfactorily under the present system, will view with alarm and take active measures to prevent the restoration of the absolute dictatorship of the big exporting firms of Portland in the matter of the grading of their wheat. It is an undisputed fact that the grading of the exporters, when they had the matter in their own hands, before the passage of the grain law, was notoriously bad and unjust in many instances. There was no uniformity or stability of standards or of inspection.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The new officers of the Philadelphia Commercial Exchange are: President, Charles Dunwoody; vice-president, E. H. Price; treasurer, Charles J. String; directors, George S. Jackson, Watson W. Walton, Nathan Sellers, Gustavus Schuck, A. C. Kerr, Frank Richards.

In his annual address President Dunwoody of the Philadelphia Commercial Exchange, said: While there has been no very marked increase in the general business above recent years, we have more than maintained the volume of grain exports reached in 1898, when the exports of grain from this port exceeded those of any other year up to that time, and were more than treble those of 1896; an increase of over four millions of bushels over the previous year, and over three million bushels above the year 1898, making the year 1900 the banner year in export of grain from Philadelphia, with a total of 45,836,107 bushels exported—is certainly good reason for congratulation to those interested in the commerce of the port of Philadelphia.

SOUTHEAST.

C. Ruhl, of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce, is dead.

A steel grain elevator is to be built at Cave City, Tenn., by Summers & Cornelius.

George Bentley, Hawesville, Ky., writes that he has retired from the grain business.

Wholesale dealers in the southeast are selling more grain this year than in former seasons.

G. T. Hodges, of Shepherdstown, has bot the elevator at Duffields, W. Va., of R. L. Wysong for \$2,500.

Blanchard Randall, of Gill & Fisher, grain exporters, Baltimore, Md., will sail for Italy with his wife Feb. 12, to be absent a few weeks.

J. Hume Smith, the retiring president of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce, was presented with an elegant silver pitcher by the directors of the Chamber.

H. B. Hutchison's elevator and fertilizer warehouse at Sterling, Va., were burned Jan. 28. Loss, \$3,500; partly insured. New machinery was recently installed.

The Richmond Grain & Cotton Exchange has requested the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad to make alterations in its elevator, to provide better facilities for thru grain. The railroad has granted the

lower storage rate asked some time ago by the Exchange.

John W. Snyder, chairman of the corn committee of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce, was recently surprised to receive from the members a beautiful silver salver, appropriately engraved.

Merchants of Jackson, Miss., are protesting against the rates in force on grain from St. Louis to Mississippi points. The rate to Jackson is 18 cents per 100, and local points north are getting the same rate, while points south have a thru rate lower than the sum of the locals by way of Jackson.

J. Hume Smith, president of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce, says: In an endeavor to protect the nearby grower Baltimore has besmirched her reputation in the importing countries of Europe through permitting the presence of garlic in her contract or shipping grade. This prejudice is decided and general, so that while today there is scarcely any of this detestable pickle in our elevators our exporters cannot place our wheat to advantage, not a few important ports ostracizing it completely, while others entertain proposals from all other ports before giving consideration to tenders from our own. Small wonder, then, that traffic in this important cereal has declined quite 50 per cent., and in place of the former large volume, aggregating millions of bushels, destined to every important wheat-consuming market in Europe, we have descended to one small cargo to Cork for orders and a semi-occasional parcel. A remedy must be sought and applied fearlessly if we are to continue as a wheat-exporting port. No other market suffers garlic to be present in its contract grades.

SOUTHWEST.

C. T. Prouty, of Kingfisher, has been re-appointed chief grain inspector of Oklahoma.

John O'Connors, Glenwood Springs, Colo., has purchased the grain, hay and coal business of F. F. Park.

A. E. McKenzie, Kansas state grain inspector, visited New Orleans recently, and was very well satisfied with the facilities of the port.

A. F. Hatfield & Co., Clyde, Okla.: Please discontinue our advertisement of elevator for sale. We have a number of replies and think we will make a sale.

Exports of grain from New Orleans for January, as reported by R. McMillan, chief grain inspector of the New Orleans Board of Trade, were 4,444,000 bushels of corn, 1,777,000 bushels of wheat, 145,000 bushels of oats and no barley; compared with 4,124,000 bushels of corn, 440,000 bushels of wheat, 45,000 bushels of oats and 162,000 bushels of barley, for the corresponding month of 1900.

Hy. H. Smith, secretary of the New Orleans Board of Trade, reports the arrivals of rice at that market between Aug. 1 and Feb. 1 as consisting of 762,246 sacks rough and 29,957 barrels clean; compared with 798,652 sacks rough and 9,084 barrels clean during the corresponding period of 1899-1900. The shipments were 677,145 sacks rough and 195,271 barrels clean rice during the seven months prior to Feb. 1; compared with 753,269 sacks rough and 173,414 barrels clean rice during the seven months prior to Feb. 1, 1900. Stocks on hand Feb. 1 were 75,868 pockets; compared with 22,040 pockets a year ago.

TEXAS.

The Hillsboro Grain & Elevator Co., Hillsboro, Tex., contemplates erecting a flour mill.

The Matagorda Rice Co., Matagorda, Tex., has increased its capital stock from \$25,000 to \$50,000.

Richardson & Co., of Chicago, are investigating with a view to erecting a large grain elevator at Galveston, to handle grain arriving over the Atchison system.

Jockusch, Davidson & Co., of Galveston, whose plant was burned some time ago, have leased an elevator at Waco, Tex., for cleaning and conditioning grain.

The Sewell-Hering Mill & Elevator Co. has been incorporated at McGregor, Tex. Capital stock, \$25,000; incorporators, H. W. Hering, J. W. Russell and F. M. Mallory.

The Texas Millers Association will recommend to the legislature the appointment of a state grain inspector. The secretary of the association has been instructed to obtain copies of the laws of other states. The Texas Grain Dealers Association will be requested to join in a memorial to the legislature.

C. McD. Robinson, chief inspector of the Galveston Board of Trade, reports that the exports of grain from Galveston so far this season, prior to Feb. 1, included 6,330,000 bushels wheat and no corn; compared with 6,415,000 bushels wheat and 5,695,000 bushels corn during the corresponding portion of the preceding season.

A Texas shipper or receiver is much disgruntled because carriers do not deliver grain within thirty days after shipment and has sent a letter to Secy. H. B. Dorsey, Weatherford. It was mailed at Galveston, but unsigned. If Secy. Dorsey had a signed statement, he would be in a position to work on the matter. The letter is as follows:

Dear Sir:—As a shippers representative I of course have had my share of troubles on account of railroads making poor deliveries, also being forced to pay demurrage and as you know the demurrage question, it is all one sided. I believe if your association will appeal to the railroads to haul solid carloads of freight as a minimum, say, of two miles per hour for every hour while in their possession, it would improve the service, or if the railroad Commission will amend their demurrage rule and require the railroads to haul solid carloads of freight at a minimum mileage for every hour while in their possession and upon the railroad's failure to do this give the shipper equal overtime for unloading without demurrage, the railroads of their own accord would improve their service. The commission should also make a rule that shipments in transit on the railroads should be delivered at destination before later shipments from the same point or point beyond when moving in the same direction over the same rails. Of course I am in the same position that shippers are, the minute that I make a personal stand against the railroads, the railroads are more than apt to make business more of a burden to me than what it now is. I would be glad if you would take this up before the next meeting of your association, doing so as their secretary, and without using my name, in other words, treating these ideas as if they were your own, and I trust they are not so bad but what you can do this.

WISCONSIN.

Chittenden & Morse, of Ripon, Wis., are looking for a location to build a grain elevator.

George Bain has been engaged to buy grain at Portage, Wis., for the Northern Grain Co.

Mr. Patterson is enlarging his warehouse at Greenleaf, Wis., and will put in an elevator.

Donohoo, Splinter & Co., Cuba City, Wis., have bot the grain warehouse of E. J. McCormick.

Readers will confer a favor by sending notices of new elevators, new firms and business changes.

Edward Salmon, of the City Mills, has bot the elevator business at Beloit, Wis., of the late T. B. Bailey.

The Lull-Franke Grain Co., of Milwaukee, Wis., contemplates extending its business to Kansas City, Mo.

Work has begun on the grain elevator on the K. Schreier Brewing Co., Sheboygan, Wis. Its capacity will be 300,000 bushels.

The Northwestern Grain Co., of Milwaukee, has purchased for \$2,500 the grain elevator of J. B. Krier at Belgium Station, Wis.

Grain is being loaded into boats at Manitowoc, Wis., for winter storage, and before navigation opens the Northern Grain Co. will have 2,000,000 bushels afloat.

The Galland-Henning Pneumatic Malt-ing Drum Co.'s plant at Milwaukee, Wis., was burned Feb. 6. Loss, \$25,000; fully insured. The plant will be rebuilt.

The Richwood Elevator Co., Richwood, Wis., has elected Peter Thauer president; Philip Kiefer, vice-president; John Scheberle, secretary; and Emil Uehling, treasurer.

Paul Huefner, Jr., the enterprising grain dealer of Fountain City, Wis., held a cocking main in his elevator Feb. 3. His game cocks were victorious in the battles with the birds owned by the La-Crosse parties, winning seven of the nine battles fought. A large number were present, among them grain men from Wisconsin and Minnesota, and many chicken fanciers from Minneapolis. Mr. Huefner takes pleasure in the breeding of game cocks, and his yards at present contain many fine specimens. He runs a line of elevators on the C., B. & Q. in Wisconsin.

The elevator which is to be built by the McDonald Engineering Co. for the Rialto Elevator Co. at South Chicago, Ill., will be a marked departure from the old grain store houses. The steel bins will be supported 15 feet above the foundation, giving a roomy working floor on the ground floor.

American corn is another thorn in the side of the German agrarians. Since the great value of this cereal was discovered a few years ago by the German farmers and manufacturers the imports have grown enormously, and their value is about \$32,000,000 annually. The German Colonial Association is soliciting the aid of the government toward introducing Indian corn in some of the German colonies. As the colonies are so distant and mostly unsuitable for the culture of this crop American farmers need give themselves no concern.

SEEDS.

William A. Simpson, seed dealer of Baltimore, Md., died Jan. 31, after a long illness.

New York exported 2,204 bags of clover seed during the week ending Feb. 2.

The Baltimore Seed & Implement Co., Baltimore, Md., has retired from the business.

Cal Baum, Matthews, Ind.: Please stop our clover seed advertisement in the grain wanted and for sale column. It did excellent work.

The Farber Seed Co. has been formed at St. Joseph, Mo., with \$5,000 capital stock, by Alice R. Farber, J. B. Farber, W. P. Graham and Horace Stringfellow.

The executive committee of the American Seed Trade Association held a meeting at the Hotel Walton, Philadelphia, Jan. 28, to prepare plans for the nineteenth annual convention to be held June 11-13, and probably at Buffalo, N. Y.

J. G. Peppard, one of the most prominent seed merchants of the world, will build a large seed elevator at Kansas City, Mo. It will have a floor space of 78,000 square feet, and will be ready June 1. The plans have been completed by H. Maltby.

Chicago shipped during the week ending Feb. 2, 547,949 pounds timothy seed, 511,063 pounds clover seed, 77,671 pounds other seed, and 8,243 bushels flaxseed; compared with 1,350,000 pounds timothy seed, 515,947 pounds clover seed, 72,963 pounds other seed and 9,214 bushels flaxseed during the corresponding week of 1900.

Chicago received, during the week ending Feb. 2, 492,200 pounds of timothy seed, 126,998 of clover seed, 363,670 of other grass seed, and 56,100 bushels of flaxseed; compared with 1,763,000 pounds timothy seed, 256,610 pounds clover seed, 542,110 pounds other seed and 52,402 bushels flaxseed, during the corresponding week of 1900.

C. A. King & Co., Toledo, say: Statistics of the seed trade are very hard to get. The seed inspector here has been David Wallace, who gives bond to the Exchange and receives the weighing and inspecting as his pay. Toledo is the only market where dealers can trade in futures. The quality of the crop in late years has been poor, and it is difficult to estimate the amounts.

A seed dealer of Hamburg, Germany, writes C. A. King & Co.: Altho weather is now very cold in all parts of Europe, not nearly so much red clover comes forward as was expected, and consequently prices are going up all around for red clover, already about forty-five cents per bushel. The home demand is now beginning and the requirements can only be filled at advanced figures. French and English dealers are now buying with us.

There is an improving all-round inquiry for clover seed, many of the larger provincial seed merchants having apparently resolved to purchase without further delay some portion of their spring requirements. Red clover seed, both in America and on the continent, tends upwards in value. Meantime, full prices are asked for alsike, white, trefoil and tim-

othy seeds. The Board of Trade returns give the imports of clover and grass seeds into the United Kingdom for December, 1900, at 29,280 cwt., value £60,736, as against 39,796 cwt., value £69,373 for same month of 1899.—Beerbohm.

Thomas H. Paine, commissioner of agriculture for Tennessee, in his biennial report, says: Our state is in need of some kind of protection against the sale of adulterated seeds. It not infrequently happens that a farmer buys a quantity of seed (timothy, for example) and later finds his fields infested with obnoxious weeds, the seed of which he bought in his timothy, thus paying for an injury to his own land. The practice, therefore, of selling adulterated seeds is proving incalculable injury to honest agriculture. Another trouble along this line is the sale of imperfect seed, especially clover, which is frequently found incapable of germination, and consequently utterly worthless.

GRAIN RECEIPTS.

For the week ending Feb. 2, the receipts of wheat, corn and oats at nine primary markets, and at the leading seaports, as compiled by the Trade Bulletin, were:

WESTERN POINTS.	Wheat. bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.
Chicago.....	252,775	1,710,822	1,597,800
Milwaukee....	123,000	84,600	153,200
Minneapolis..	1,250,650	568,890	220,920
Duluth.....	157,751	328,863	71,198
St. Louis.....	259,000	683,000	305,600
Toledo.....	40,900	347,495	45,600
Detroit.....	14,056	106,118	33,135
Kansas City..	345,600	309,000	.....
Peoria.....	11,500	388,000	184,706
Total.....	2,455,233	4,526,728	2,612,153
Last week....	3,209,424	5,417,036	3,122,564
Last year....	2,219,912	4,255,869	2,253,623
SEABOARD.			
New York....	521,900	860,925	432,600
Boston.....	182,951	240,321	92,945
Philadelphia..	18,758	464,581	123,049
Baltimore....	98,316	1,181,315	102,221
New Orleans..	202,000	726,716	.....
Galveston....	401,200	.....	.....
Total.....	1,425,125	3,473,861	0,815
Last week....	1,937,994	4,140,284	862,920
Last year....	956,673	2,429,135	988,

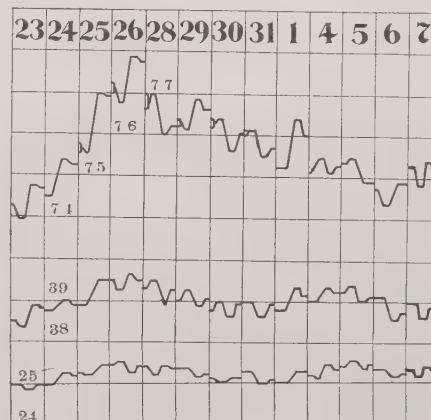
GRAIN SHIPMENTS.

For the week ending Feb. 2, the shipments of wheat, corn and oats at nine primary markets, and at the leading seaports, as compiled by the Trade Bulletin, were:

WESTERN POINTS.	Wheat. bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.
Chicago.....	317,589	699,151	1,103,203
Milwaukee....	3,750	4,500	58,000
Minneapolis..	163,740	241,860	82,000
Duluth.....	2,855	.....	1,011
St. Louis.....	425,000	434,000	307,565
Toledo.....	71,900	323,800	132,000
Detroit.....	48,776	26,005	.....
Kansas City..	402,300	119,250	.....
Peoria.....	2,200	114,000	188,200
Total.....	1,438,110	1,962,566	1,871,979
Last week....	1,313,878	2,302,149	2,471,258
Last year....	866,146	2,072,636	1,855,072
SEABOARD.			
New York....	319,901	267,834	10,035
Boston.....	254,444	144,578	20,542
Philadelphia..	2,548	181,170	301,889
Baltimore....	85,816	675,499	.....
New Orleans..	276,000	432,941	.....
Galveston....	181,539	42,857	.....
Newp't News	.....	428,571	.....
Total.....	1,120,248	2,173,450	332,466
Last week....	2,125,018	3,564,991	409,578
Last year....	912,376	3,338,920	151,552

PRICES AT CHICAGO.

The opening, high, low and closing quotations on wheat, corn and oats for the May delivery at Chicago for two weeks prior to February 8 are given on the chart herewith:



Our exports of malt for the 11 months ending with Dec. 1, as reported by O. P. Austin, chief of the bureau of statistics, were 282,000 bushels; compared with 367,000 and 429,000 bushels during the corresponding periods of 1899 and 1898.

Germany now has a duty on wheat of over 22 cents per bushel, and even this seems not to satisfy the agricultural party, and an effort will be made to increase the duty on all grains which will, of course, effect American grain exporters more than any other.

Farmers in the vicinity of Viroqua, Wis., will fight shy of taking stock in companies or co-operative societies to engage in mercantile or grain business. One of these concerns at that place has failed owing \$8,000, and a creditor has brought suit against 200 individual members, who supposed when they joined that they were not to be held responsible above the \$1 initiation fee. Since the company was not incorporated it was virtually a partnership and all are liable.

NOTICE!

We, the undersigned, hereby notify the public that we own and control all the rights for the Process of Bleaching and Purifying Grain under U. S. Letters Patent, Number 592691, issued October 26th, 1897, to E. F. Cazalet, who, for value received, assigned to us all his right, title and interest in said patent on October 30th, 1899.

Notice is also given that any person or persons using such process without obtaining the right to do so from us will be prosecuted according to law; and any person advising us of such violations will be suitably rewarded. We also advise the public that we have no agents, and that all business must be done direct with this office.

MCCRAY, MORRISON & COMPANY,
KENTLAND, INDIANA.

SELLING OR BUYING FOR FUTURE DELIVERY IS LEGAL.

During the recent term of the United States Court for the Southern District of Iowa, held in the city of Des Moines, and presided over by Judge McPherson, a case of unusual interest to the grain trade was tried before a jury, in which the plaintiff, Rumsey, Lightner & Co. of Chicago, obtained judgment against R. K. Eby of Adair, Iowa.

The facts in this case were as follows: R. K. Eby, the defendant, had been engaged in the grain business at Adair, Iowa, for about seven years. During that entire time he transacted his business exclusively with Rumsey, Lightner & Co., the plaintiff. He consigned all his grain to them; he bought and sold grain for future delivery through them; he stored oats and corn in bins and cribs, issued his warehouse receipts or crib receipts, executed his promissory notes secured by these warehouse or crib receipts, and negotiated these notes from time to time through Rumsey, Lightner & Co.

The business ran along smoothly, and apparently to the mutual satisfaction of all parties concerned until July last. At that time the defendant was indebted to the plaintiff to the extent of \$20,000, of which \$7,000 was in open book account, and \$13,000 in promissory notes, the latter being secured by crib receipts for 60,000 bushels of ear corn stored in Adair, Iowa. A personal investigation made by Rumsey, Lightner & Co. in July last developed the fact that only about 30,000 bushels of corn were contained in the cribs. This discovery naturally aroused the suspicion that all might not be well with Eby.

However, without entering into the details which finally led up to this litigation, it suffices to state that during the months of July, August, and the early part of September, Eby paid off the amount due Rumsey, Lightner & Co. in open account, and also one note for \$3,000, leaving three notes for the aggregate amount of \$10,000 with interest thereon unprovided for.

It was upon these three notes, amounting with interest to \$10,200, that Rumsey, Lightner & Co. brought suit against Eby. The defendant sought to defeat the plaintiff by setting up the plea that these notes were the result of speculative losses, or as he claimed "gambling transactions on the Chicago Board of Trade," and were for this reason illegal.

It is proper to state in this connection that the defendant fully admitted the correctness of the plaintiff's books and accounts. These showed that Eby's losses, through purchases and sales of grain for future delivery aggregated \$8,500, while his profits during the same period amounted to about \$7,250, leaving a net loss through so-called future operations of about \$1,250.

The trial consumed five days, and was conducted with great care and skill by both sides. Necessarily, with an open account running through a period of six or seven years, and involving the handling of hundreds of thousands of dollars, and of hundreds of thousands of bushels of grain, the jury found it difficult to determine the proper amount for which a verdict should be rendered against the defendant, and in spite of the fact that the presiding judge in his final charge plainly intimated that the

jury should find for the plaintiff for the full amount of his claim, the trial resulted in a compromise verdict, the jury giving the plaintiff a judgment for \$6,275.

Judge McPherson, in his charge to the jury, dealt at length with the question of the legality or illegality of contracts made on the Board of Trade. He defines what is legitimate trading and what is gambling, and for this reason it may be well to give some extracts from Judge McPherson's charge to the jury.

The great question in this case is, with reference to these future transactions, purchases and sales for future delivery. Now the law with reference to that is about this, as I understand it; The law of contract, the right of contract, is one of the greatest rights that we have in this country. It is a great constitutional right, and the words referred to in our constitution, where we are all given the right of liberty, does not mean simply keeping us out of jail. Another kind of liberty is just as sacred as keeping out of jail, and that is the liberty to make contracts just as we please. I have the right to make any kind of contract with you men, about anything, with such exceptions as are for the public good. No man has the right to make a law, that I shall not purchase real estate or buy wheat; not only that, but I have the right to make contracts for future transactions, and just as legitimately as contracts for immediate consumption. You can see that we could not do business in this country, if we were limited to make contracts for immediate execution. I have a perfect right to go out into the country and buy hogs, grain or cattle, to be delivered to me next week or next month, or next year, and that is a valid contract, and a right that can never be taken away from me.

But where the trouble comes in is this: I do not have the right to make a gambling contract, nor an illegal contract. If I give one of you men my obligation in writing, or verbally, that I will pay you \$200 if you will steal some neighbor's horse, you may steal the horse and then sue me in the courts on that note or obligation, but the law will not allow it to be enforced. It is illegal. I have no right to make a contract depending upon an election, in the shape of a bet. If I say I will give you my note for \$200 providing John Smith is elected sheriff, and if the man is elected, in either event that note cannot be collected, because it breeds gambling and immorality and is against public policy and must be stopped. These transactions are illegal. That is what we mean by exceptions.

It is just as legitimate to make a contract for the future delivery of grain, buying or selling, as it is to get it at once. I suppose the largest part of the grain contracted for in Iowa by grain dealers is to be delivered some time in the future to cattle feeders; they want it the next month, or the next spring, at a stipulated price. Now suppose the corn goes up, would I have the right to say to these cattle feeders, I shall not deliver you this corn, because the price has gone up? Whoever it is, he has no right to withhold that corn even if it has gone up. If he does not deliver, the purchaser can sue him and recover the difference between the market price when he ought to deliver it, and the price contracted. If he agreed to give thirty cents and the corn has gone up to thirty-five, he can recover damages. The same is true if I sell one of you men 20,000 bushels of corn, to be delivered next March at thirty cents, and when next March comes around I say: here I want you to take this corn, and you say: "No, corn has gone down, I refuse to take it." In that case, I have been damaged and have the right to recover.

These transactions are all legitimate, and the mere fact of their being for future delivery is of no importance except as bearing upon the question of intent. Suppose I buy this corn of you and corn goes up and you refuse to deliver it to me. You say, I never had any notion of delivering it to you, I was only playing with you. You may go into court and convince a jury you never did intend to deliver and you furnish proof you did not have it; that cuts but little figure. I don't know whether you had it or not; I don't care. There are thousands of transactions in grain and live stock where the sellers do not have the grain or stock: they expect to go into the markets and buy it. You did not intend to deliver. That does not defeat me. You have got to show the jury, not only you did not intend to deliver, that I didn't intend to receive the corn, but that you never intended anything. When it gets into that shape, the courts say that it is a bet; you might just as well make a bet. It becomes a bet the same as betting on an election, a horse race or anything else.

This case is different from any other case I have ever seen in my practice, so far as I can recall. In most of these so-called option cases (I use the word option to designate them) the

Chicago commission men ordinarily do not disclose the names of the persons buying and selling in Chicago. That is a circumstance, showing the grain was never intended to be delivered. In nearly all of the cases coming into our courts the Chicago commission merchants say, they sell so much grain for the Iowa man; the names are usually kept secret. In this case, however, every statement furnished Mr. Eby by this Chicago firm gives the names of the persons with whom the transactions were made. These persons are said to be well-known firms in Chicago, but not known, perhaps, by you men. Now, it is a strong circumstance, I think, in favor of the proposition contended for by the plaintiff, that this was intended as an actual contract for the grain. That is the impression it makes upon me. Eby had these statements; he admits himself, that he never questioned them. He never made complaint. Both Eby and Mr. Schmitt, one of the plaintiff firm, testified, they never made any complaint about these monthly statements of account. Now, ordinarily, the rule is, if a man renders you an account, at the end of each month, furnishing you a list of your credits and debits, the law is, that you must make complaint within reasonable time, if any of these items are wrong. If there has been a forged check drawn on you, you must look out for that, and complain within a reasonable time. There is no complaint made with reference to the monthly statements. But, I do not mean by that, Mr. Eby is estopped from raising the question of the illegality of these transactions. It makes no difference what form they are given in. As I said a while ago, I make a gambling deal with one of you men, on an election or a horse race and put it in the form of a promissory note secured by a mortgage. That is gambling. The Court will say, we will uncover it, strip it of its nakedness, so we can see it.

Mr. Eby admits that these notes were secured by crib receipts. The plaintiff states, that they were given for money advanced to the defendant. Mr. Eby says, that a good deal of this consideration, or perhaps all of it, is for gambling transactions. Now, to make a long matter short, if I can make a deal with one of you men for corn.—I buy corn of you, 10,000 bushels, and you never intended to deliver the corn and I never intended to receive the corn; I never expected the corn, but we do expect, when the contract matures, that we will settle on the difference in the market price, and if the difference is in my favor, you pay me the money, and if it is in your favor, I pay you, that is gambling, the same as a bet. Now, these plaintiffs say, they make no such deals; they engage in no transactions, except where it is intended that an actual delivery shall be made. Now, then, the question is, from all the attending and surrounding circumstances, if you believe that is so, then they have the right to recover on these notes \$10,210.

Now, the point is made by Mr. Eby's counsel, that there is many times more grain sold, than exists. Now, that impresses me, gentlemen, as not being entitled to very much consideration. You know the old story—I owe one man a dollar; he owes another man a dollar, and he another, and so on. Now, if I take that dollar and hand it to you and you to the next man, and so on, at the end of the transaction, the debts are all paid with that one dollar. Over 90 per cent of the business of this country is done by checks and drafts and there is 99 times more business done than there is money to do it with. I can sell you 5,000 bushels of grain, and you sell the next man 5,000 bushels, and he the next man 5,000 bushels, where there is only 5,000 bushels in the crib.

The laws of Illinois are very strict with reference to these grain transactions. A car of grain shipped over there, is put into an elevator—we have all seen these immense elevators, holding millions of bushels. When that grain goes in there, there is a warehouse receipt issued for that grain. That warehouse receipt is registered. That warehouse receipt is bought and sold. It represents that grain just as much as a certificate of deposit here in a bank represents the money. You can't take any grain out of one of these elevators without calling in the warehouse receipt. You all perhaps remember reading last week, of the case of Lloyd Smith, where he was prosecuted criminally, because of a violation of the law relating to warehouse receipts. The warehouse receipt stands for and in lieu of the grain. It can be sold as representing so much grain. I can sell it to you, and so on indefinitely, and this is the reason why the transaction may be absolutely legitimate.

Mr. Eby must show, by a preponderance of evidence, not only that he never intended to deal in actual grain, but he has got to go further and show that this plaintiff firm never intended to deal in actual grain; that they intended to deal (as gambling) and settle in the future, the difference between the contract price and the market price. He must show both, and then his defense avails him. It would not do for me alone to say, that I never intended

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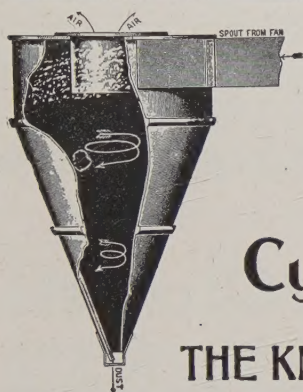
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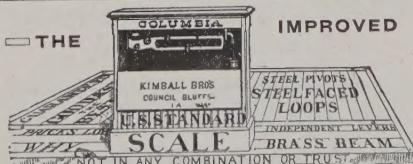
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to deliver the grain. I have got to show you, I never intended to receive it, and if he shows that by a preponderance of the evidence, then the defense vails him. On the question of payment, as to the burden of proof upon that, I don't see, that there need much be said, because there has been no payment made by Mr. Eby, unless these transactions were illegal. It is about as broad as long. The only difference is, that two notes were given on the 9th of last March, for six thousand dollars, and one for four thousand dollars was given the second day of June. Now, if any of these transactions were illegal, they do not enter into the defense, unless they were had prior to the execution of these notes. You and I do not care how much they gambled since these notes were given. The law leaves them just where it finds them. So that all gambling afterwards cuts no figure, and it is simply the gambling done prior to that.

The defendant Mr. Eby, states, that he is to be credited with what he lost and is to retain what he gained. Now I have given that question as careful attention as I could and I cannot understand it in that way. That is a running account; the transactions, one lapping over the other for months and years, and there was no time but what some of these transactions were going on. Sometimes he was making money and sometimes he was losing money on these future deals. The question is, how much did he lose all told after his profits have been deducted. I do not believe you can split up an account in that way. So, I do not know, gentlemen, that I can help you any more, but I will say that this feature of the case ought to have been referred to a good accountant, who would have taken all the books and papers and figured it up and then perhaps let the jury pass upon the question as to these transactions.

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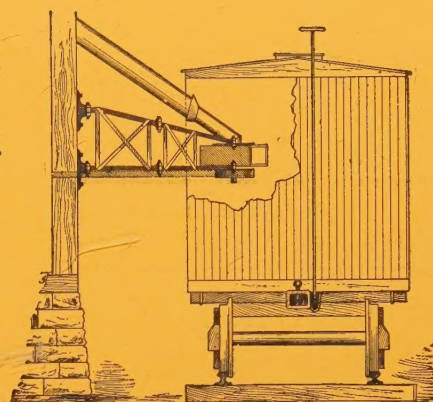
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Cannot be placed before the grain dealers and elevator men of the country without advertising. Personal solicitation is so expensive as to preclude its extensive use. Circulars are so cheap they fall in the waste basket unopened.

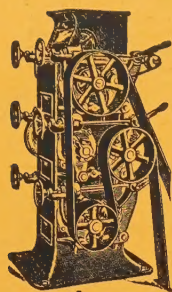
The only effective method within reasonable cost is to place an advertisement in the **Grain Dealers Journal**. Every copy goes to a live grain man and keeps its advertisements before him night and day. Try it.

WANT ADS....

in the GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL make wants known to everyone connected with the grain trade.

If you desire to buy or rent, sell or lease an elevator or anything used by grain dealers, try a JOURNAL want ad twice a month and your want will soon be satisfied.

CORN and FEED MILLS



4 Roll and 6 Roll
Gear or Belt Drive
for Slow Roll

IT PAYS

To have one
in connection with
an elevator,
and to have the
BEST one.

Ours has no equal in Strength, Durability, Efficiency, Convenience, Capacity, and Quality of Work.

Several sizes. Prices very reasonable.

The Edward P. Allis Co.
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

What's the Use

Of trying to get along without
**DAY'S DUST COLLECTING
SYSTEM**

When it will handle your dust and
refuse automatically, and give
you a **CLEAN** Elevator.

It will give you the best safeguard
against **FIRE**.

It will save labor. It will save insurance. It will save time and money. It will pay for itself many times over. Any valid reason why you should not have it?

POSTAL FOR THE NEW BOOKLET, "DUST
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H. L. DAY \$ 1122-26 YALE PLACE
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

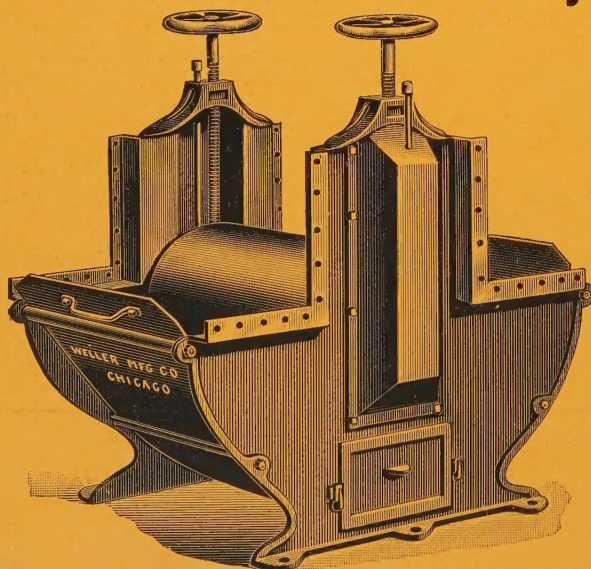


That's DAY'S
Dust Collector.
There is no other like it

WE CAN FURNISH OUR
AJAX TRANSMISSION ROPE
IN ALL LENGTHS and SIZES DESIRED.



WELLER MFG. CO. Grain Elevator Machinery



Latest Improved Cast Iron Elevator Boot.

SUPPLIES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

SEND FOR GENERAL CATALOG.

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CROFUT, McAYEAL & CO., Portland, Ore., Northwestern Agts.

SOLD!

To Highest Bidder

YOUR ELEVATOR

How can you expect to find buyer who will pay a fair price for it, unless you let those in the market for Elevators know it is for sale?

THE GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL is the grain trade's accepted medium for "Wanted" and "For Sale" advertisements, and prospective buyers always consult its "Elevators for Sale" columns. The cost is merely nominal; the results phenomenal. Try it.

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GRAIN DEALERS COMPANY,

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CHICAGO, ILL.